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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT

UNDER THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA IS VESTED IN THE CABINET, THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE SENATE. THIS IS THE VISIBLE GOVERNMENT AND THE LAWS ON THE STATUTE BOOKS ARE ENACTED BY PARLIAMENT. BUT THERE IS A SMALL GROUP OF MEN IN TORONTO, MONTREAL AND OTTAWA, CONTROLLING HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF CAPITAL IN THE FORM OF RAILWAYS, FACTORIES AND BANKS, WHO EXERCISE A TREMENDOUS INFLUENCE OVER THE VISIBLE GOVERNMENT. THEY ARE THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT, AND THEY MUST BE UNSEATED BEFORE THE FREE AND UNBIASSED WILL OF THE PEOPLE WILL PREVAIL IN THE MAKING OF OUR LAWS.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1912

WINNIPEG

CANADA

Circulation 24,800 per week, being Larger than that of any other Farm Journal in Western Canada

UNION BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG

ESTABLISHED 1865

Paid-up Capital \$5,000,000

Rest and Undivided Profits 3,175,000

Total Assets, over 63,000,000

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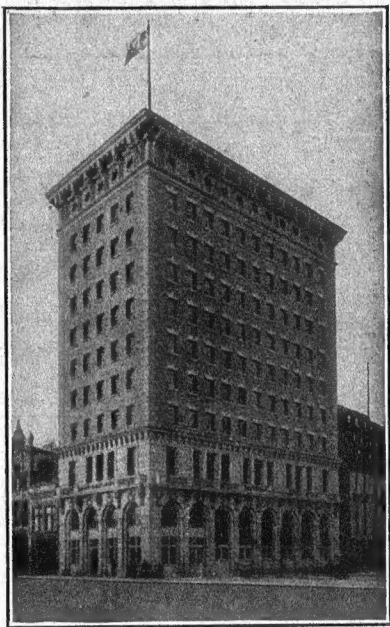
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Head Office, Winnipeg

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

A CONVENIENT FORM OF INVESTMENT.

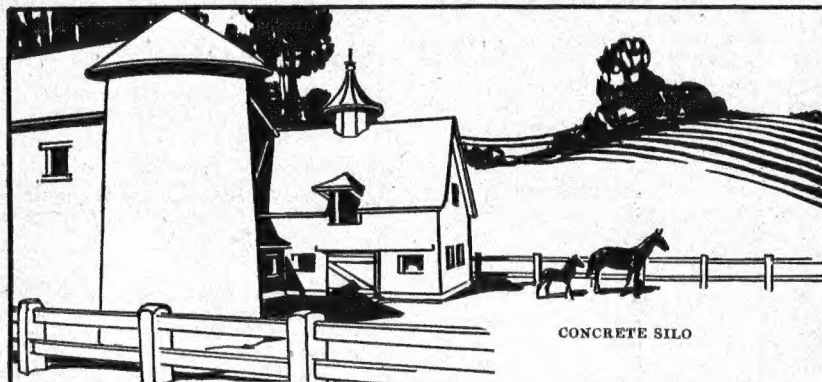
For persons who have not the time to worry about their investments there is no more convenient, nor safe method of securing an adequate return upon surplus cash, or funds, than through a deposit account in a Chartered Bank. The principal remains absolutely secure, and available with compound interest added upon demand any hour during a banking day.

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Do you know that the quality of cement depends upon many things, but when all else is right the most important point to consider is uniformity? Atlas Portland Cement is always the same—the bag you buy tomorrow and the bag you may buy six months from now. Always the same, whether you buy a small quantity or a carload. Stick to Atlas.

Read our book—

"Concrete construction about the home and on the farm"
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It is a mine of practical information. It is not a catalog.
It is a text-book. Send for the book today. It is free.

If your dealer cannot supply you with Atlas, write to

THE ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, DEPT. 166 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK
Largest productive capacity of any cement company in the world. Over 50,000 barrels per day



OLD FRIENDS

Take Advantage
of this
Unique Offer

New Friends Everybody

MANY of our subscribers are renewing just now for two, three and five year periods. This gives our patrons a great saving over our regular price, and does away with the bother of renewing each year. Our rates are:

One Year	-	-	-	\$1.00
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Three Years	-	-	-	\$2.00
Five Years	-	-	-	\$3.00

Now is the time to send your orders in. If your subscription has not yet expired, this will not hinder you from taking advantage of the foregoing remarkable offer. Send us your order before the fall rush commences so that you will not miss a single issue.

MAIL COUPON TO-DAY

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

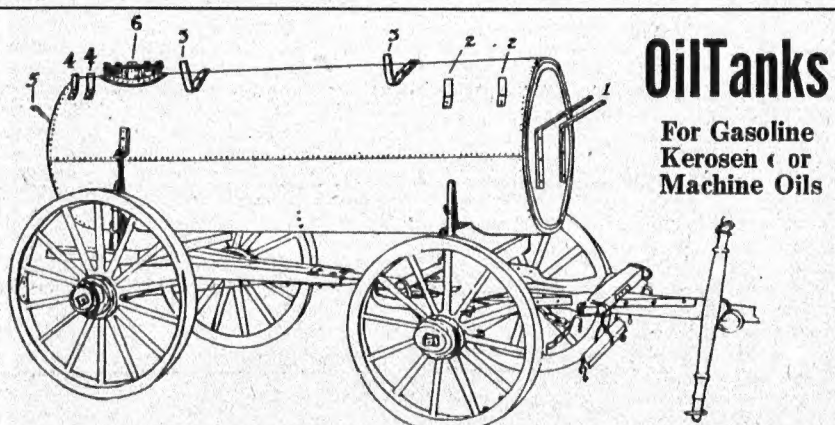
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to renew my subscription for One, Two, Three, Five years.

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Oil Tanks

For Gasoline
Kerosene or
Machine Oils

All Sizes and Capacity Stock Sizes and To Order Special Tank for Farm Use
Size—3 ft. x 10 ft. long. Capacity—10 barrels or 420 imperial gallons. Weight—900 lbs., steel gauge No. 11. Equipped ready for setting on wagon, \$80 Cash, f.o.b. Winnipeg

Vulcan Iron Works, Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick-schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

UTILITOPIA

What is the Grain Growers' association? It is a prairie institution where men, women, boys and girls who live on the farm meet in little school houses in autumn and winter evenings, have a social time, discuss matters relative to their new surroundings, incidentals of farm life, particularly such as marketing grain, which is full of difficulties on the prairie. They consider the facts with which they are confronted day by day in their own immediate vicinity. They speak to each other of the things practised in the homeland from which they come. They talk of the worst conditions that used to prevail there and the best things that were secured and how they were put in operation. They contrast these forces with those to be met with here in this new country. They talk of their new duties as Canadian citizens and the part they are expected to play in the establishment in the world of the new gospel of equality or the twentieth century standard of manhood and womanhood that each should be assisted to reach.

Here in this prairie institution of Grain Growers many old religious dogmas are discarded. Here the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Catholic intermingle and have free intercourse. Here the Salvationists and Holy Rollers exchange views with the Jew, Jesuit, Liberal or Conservative. Here the religion is growing into a common brotherhood all seeking to know the truth; the truth which is slowly but surely setting them free. This institution is the twentieth century church of the prairie, a Y.M.C.A., literary society, debating club, mutual improvement society and board of trade all rolled up in one. It is the Canadian Club of the prairie, the Empire League, a world's brotherhood. Here is every nationality, kindred and tongue being blended into one homogeneous Canadianized university, giving to the world an actual demonstration of all striving together to establish that which is best. Oceans, mountain ranges, race and color line, national rivalries, religious and political creeds all in the process of obliteration, demonstrating the possibilities of the coming amalgamation of all the races, the federation of the world and brotherhood of men.

Do you live on a prairie farm? Do you want to leave the impress of your individuality on the Canadian national register? If so, join one of our local associations. Do you wish to leave footprints on the sands of time that will lead others towards that which is best? Do you wish to equip yourself with a knowledge and practical use of the tools in use in the exercise of citizenship in a modern democracy? Then join one of our local associations. Do you want to place yourself where you can learn the most, render the most effective service in nationalizing and socializing the incoming millions of earth's restless ones? Then join one of our local associations.

But someone will say: "I thought your association was simply to discover the best way to grow and market grain?" My friend, that is incidental to the greater purpose and service we have to render our Empire structure in an attempt to lead the world to Utilitopia, a new place, with a new name, midway between Utopia and utility.

This is your plain duty. You demanded the right to govern. Now it is yours. You have your opportunity. Lead out, stop preaching and kicking about old world conditions and give an exhibition of the thing that ought to be. You have the experience of the ages, a clean new country which cost you nothing, to operate in. Not England this, nor Germany that, but Canada What? F.W.G.

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Volume V. September 25th, 1912 Number 13

Guide Circulation Statement

WEEKLY TOTALS

From March 6, 1912, to August 28, 1912. Showing the actual number of copies of the paper circulated each issue for the past six months.

March	April
6.....22,800	3.....22,800
13.....22,800	10.....22,300
20.....22,800	17.....22,800
27.....22,800	24.....23,300
91,200	91,200

May	June
1.....23,300	5.....23,300
8.....23,300	12.....23,300
15.....23,300	19.....23,300
22.....23,300	26.....23,300
29.....23,300	
116,500	93,200

July	August
3.....23,300	7.....24,300
10.....23,500	14.....25,000
17.....23,500	21.....25,300
24.....23,500	28.....25,300
31.....24,800	
118,600	99,900

MONTHLY TOTALS

March.....	91,200
April.....	91,200
May.....	116,500
June.....	93,200
July.....	118,600
August.....	99,900

Grand Total of Copies Circulated 610,600

The Grand Total when divided by 26 shows the average number of complete copies circulated per issue to have been **23,484**

The Actual Paid Circulation for the past six months averaged per issue **22,175**

The Actual Paid Circulation for the week ending August 28, 1912 **24,002**

AFFIDAVIT

I, James Leonard Middleton, of the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, Circulation Manager and Accountant of The Grain Growers' Guide, do solemnly declare that the bona-fide circulation of The Grain Growers' Guide, after deducting file, sample copies, exchange and copies sent to advertisers, was 24,002 copies for the week ending August 28, 1912, and that the figures in regard to circulation in the table here given are true and correct.

And I make this declaration conscientiously believing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath by virtue of the "Canada Evidence Act."

JAMES LEONARD MIDDLETON,

Circulation Manager and Accountant.

Declared before me at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, this 29th day of August, 1912.

J. C. W. AGNEW,

Commissioner in B.R.

Statement of Circulation by Provinces

Manitoba.....	6,900	Quebec.....	36
Saskatchewan.....	11,591	Maritime Provinces.....	51
Alberta.....	4,866	Great Britain and Ireland and Foreign.....	173
British Columbia.....	98		
Ontario.....	287	TOTAL.....	24,002

WILSON EXPOSES PROTECTION

New York, Sept. 5.—"One of the reasons," said Governor Wilson, at the workmen's dinner last night, "why I am opposed to an exaggerated protective policy, is that it is a choosing beforehand to be provincial and to have as little to do with the rest of the world as possible. I hear a great deal said nowadays about the danger of free trade. There are circumstances in this country which render it absolutely impossible in our time, I dare say, that we should have free trade. We have so divided the sphere of taxation, both by principle and by practice, between the federal and state governments, that direct taxation is almost exclusively reserved for the state governments and indirect taxation is the chief resource of the federal government, and the indirect taxes which we would not pay if we knew we were paying them are chiefly paid at the customs houses."

When They Kick

"If you want to be certain that we would not pay them, if we knew we were paying them, watch the people who come back from Europe and go through the customs. They are the most indignant and from the point of view of some of my compatriots, the most unpatriotic Americans imaginable, because they kick like steers against the payment of duties, because they

then and there consciously advisedly pay them out of their own pockets; and there would be a very different customs policy in this country if every man could be made to consciously and advisedly pay the custom duties out of his own pockets directly into the hands of an officer of the government. We ought periodically all of us to go outside and then come in again and realize what is happening. So that when people talk to you about the danger of free trade and the folly of the free trader, do not be afraid that you will meet free trader in the dark anywhere, because there is not any free trader who can get aboard in America at present."

Relative Freedom

"All that we are considering therefore in considering the policy of protection is relative freedom in trade." The governor reiterated his opposition to a federal commission to regulate monopolies. He said that was no body of men who knew enough to tell the country what the processes of industry should be.

"I have heard men speak of experts on the tariff," continued the governor. "Well, I have lived among the so-called economic experts all my life, and I know that anybody who pretends to be an expert on the tariff is a fake. Because to claim to be an expert on the tariff is to claim to have digested

The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 in advance. Single copies 5 cents.

Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

How About That New Suit ?



The best Suit you ever saw at \$18

Look at the picture.

When you see how carefully it is finished in every little detail—

You will understand why we so liberally guarantee satisfaction.

But—you will be especially pleased with the price.

Thirty dollars would seem cheap to you for this suit.

And it will cost you 12 dollars less.

At \$18.00, which is this suit's price, you have really saved \$12.00.

Saved it right at the season's start.

You are sure it will stay good looking.

You are sure of splendid value—your own careful examination will tell you that.

All garments made to measure.

We gladly send samples with easy self-measurement chart.

ENGLISH WOOLEN MILLS CO.

DEPT. G

349 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

in your own comprehension the whole business of United States, and I know that nobody knows enough to know that. I have met men who thought they knew it, and then I have met men who thought that they knew a great many things that were not so."

THE BANK ACT

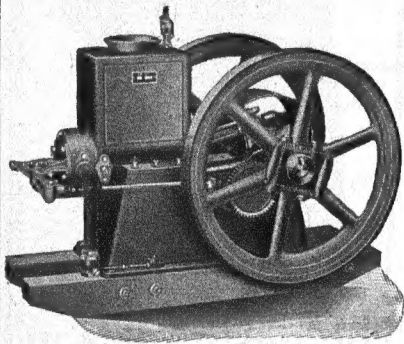
When the Bank Act comes up for revision at the next session of Parliament, attention will not be easily diverted from the clauses giving banks power to take secret security from debtors and to lend on warehoused goods and goods in the process of manufacture. These clauses were secured by the banks on the specious plea that they were necessary in a new country to facilitate the handling of raw products and to promote manufactures. It was understood that the banks would not use them to the prejudice of general creditors, who by the general policy of the law are entitled to disclosure of a debtor's transfers and pledges of the property which he keeps in his possession. This understanding is no longer respected, and the proceedings of the courts from day to day reveal the scandal of the banks putting forward secret securities to out the general creditor.

It is conceivable high public considerations might justify this state of affairs, but not the evil and dangerous practices with which banks are led by the liberty to lend on the security of goods in the process of manufacture. The banks tend to become partners in manufacturing enterprises and when failure is imminent they become in effect owners by the expedient permitted by the Act of taking "additional security." The evils are that capital tends to be unduly directed to manufactures and withdrawn from other industries.

The resources of the banks tend unduly to become fixed in these industries with the result that when liquid resources are required other industries must suffer. In case of a general depression or collapse, the stability of the banks may be in danger or, if not, sound industry may be hampered in the slow revival by the absorption or public credit or money or working capital in the unsuccessful business ventures of the banks.—Toronto Sun.

"Northwestern" Gasoline Engines

2 to 20 h.p.



Also a complete line of Saw Rigs, Portable Engine Outfits, as well as Stationary Concrete Mixers, Concrete Brick and Block Machinery, also Tile, Well, Curb-ing and Fence Post Machines. Write us at once for full particulars.

G. B. GRANDY & CO.

Distributors for Canada

20 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

THRESHERS' ACCOUNT BOOK

We have the following letter from P. Peters, Waldeck, Sask.—"I am enclosing one dollar (\$1.00) for which I wish you would send me a Threshers' Account Book. We got one from you last fall and it proved very satisfactory."

That is what they all say who use our Threshers' Account Book. We have already sent out a hundred copies to threshermen all over the West and still have a good supply on hand. Any thresherman who wishes to keep his accounts up to date and to know how he stands every night should have a copy of our Threshers' Account Book. It is complete in every way and gives duplicate accounts which may be handed to the farmer the minute the last sheaf has passed through the separator. The Threshers' Account Book will be sent to any address by return mail, post paid, for one dollar (\$1.00).

BOOK DEPARTMENT,
GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

PARLIAMENT MEETS NOVEMBER

Montreal, Que., Sept. 22.—Parliament will meet in November to consider the Government's naval policy, which will be formulated as a result of the receipt of final information from the British Admiralty board which will be on its way to Ottawa next week. This was the interesting announcement which was made by Premier Borden at a great banquet on Saturday night in the Windsor hotel, given by the Conservatives of Montreal, in his honor, on the first anniversary of the victory of the party.

The announcement was greeted with enthusiastic cheers.

"Just before leaving England," was Hon. Mr. Borden's statement, "I still had some information to get in final form. That information will be on its way the end of next week. It will be my duty to submit it to the Cabinet and to go to Parliament with certain proposals after discussion by the Cabinet. We expect Parliament will be summoned in November next."

The banquet, which was attended by nearly eight hundred guests from all over Canada, gathered to honor the Conservative leader, and to celebrate the victory of a year ago, was a success beyond all expectations. The demand for tickets was such that many had to be turned away.

DEFEAT OF SEPT. 21 COMMEMORATED

North Bay, Ont., Sept. 22.—North Bay and the surrounding district celebrated the anniversary of Sept. 21 by tendering a genuine "surprise party" to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Liberal chief had completed his present tour of Northern Ontario and was due to reach this town last night on his return trip to Ottawa. For two hours his car was scheduled to wait at the station here after the arrival of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario train, till the departure of the Canadian train east.

There was no arrangement for any meeting or function as Sir Wilfrid passed through, but the people of this district decided to take matters in their own hands and without notifying any of the touring party, to inaugurate an impromptu commemoration of the last federal election which would serve to show the "chief" the event of a year ago had only served to intensify their policy and the devotion with which he is regarded by a large and growing section of his fellow Canadians.

Among the quotations shouted up from the gathering were Wendell Philip's axiom, "Defeat is nothing but the first step to something better," and Henry Ward Beecher's assurance, "You are never so near victory as when defeated in a good cause."

IMPROVING TRADE RELATIONS

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—The interest which is being displayed in Canada all over the world is shown by the fact that representatives of no less than three nations called upon the department of trade and commerce yesterday and today with a view to developing trade with the Dominion. The three nations interested are France, Holland and Venezuela. The French representative, H. F. Fletcher, had a long conference with Hon. George L. Foster, and substantial results are looked for in the way of better trade relations. The government is similarly sympathetic toward improving the Canadian trade with the other countries represented, Holland and Venezuela.

CHEAP PARCELS POST

A Toronto man who recently returned from a visit to Germany tells us that while he was stopping at the house of a friend he learned that a son of the family who was at college nearly fifty miles away sent home his laundry each week and had returned to him by parcel post at a cost of six cents each way. While visiting with this family the Canadian saw a pair of chickens which had been sent in by post from the country at a cost of six cents.

It is a well known fact that the parcels post system of Germany does a wonderful work in the way of reducing the cost of living by bringing the producer and the consumer into direct relations with each other.

A beginning in the way of parcels post is being made in the United States. The bill provides for a zone system. An 11-pound parcel can be sent fifty

The Dingwall Jewellery Catalogue For 1913



When you are choosing your Christmas gifts this year you will undoubtedly desire a piece of pretty Jewellery or handsome Silverware. If unable to visit our stores, you will find the beautiful book shewn above a most pleasing and helpful assistant in making your selections. For in its 128 pages of dainty colors, many of the finest articles in our stock are illustrated. It will very soon be ready for distribution, and we will send you a copy, postpaid and free of charge upon receiving coupon below, if filled in.

D. R. DINGWALL
JEWELLERS LIMITED WINNIPEG

Name

Address

G.G.G.

Winnipeg Tanning Company

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS—CUSTOM TANNING A SPECIALTY

Ship your Hides, Pelts and Tallow to us and receive Highest Market Prices

GENUINE GALLOWAY ROBES

A good Galloway Fur Robe is indispensable on the cold winter drives. From now until Jan. 1, 1913, we are making special prices on Robes. Black Robes at \$17.50 and \$15.00

Winnipeg Tanning Company Limited, 382 Nairn Ave., Winnipeg

N.B.—We will exchange a first-class robe for hides, allowing the best possible price

HAVE YOUR FEET WARM, SNUG AND COZY WHEN IT'S 50 BELOW ZERO!

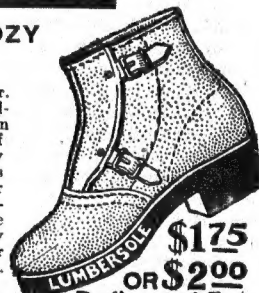
That sounds pretty good to men who have to work outside in winter. LUMBERSOLES make it possible. At the price, from \$1.35 (children's) up to \$1.00 (men's), every man, woman and child in Western Canada should have a pair of these great winter boots. They are damp-proof, good for lots of hard wear and protect your feet from winter-cold, however severe. We guarantee LUMBERSOLES and pay money back to any buyer who is not entirely satisfied.

PRICES—DELIVERED FREE TO NEAREST P.O. OR EXPRESS OFFICE

Men's Best Quality, 2-Buckle Styles. Sizes 6-12	\$2.00
Two-Buckle Style, to fit all ages. Sizes 3-12. (Suitable for Ladies)	1.75
Neat Lacing Style, (fleece-lined) for both sexes, all ages. Sizes 3 to 12	2.25
Men's Half-Wellingtons. Sizes 5-12	3.00
Children's 2-Buckle Style. Sizes 6-2. Fit ages 3-10	1.35
Children's Fine Lacing Style. Sizes 6-2	1.50

Sixteen other styles for all purposes
Ask Your Dealer for Lumbersoles

Hundreds of wearers have written us their appreciation, telling us we have the right footwear for Canadian winter wear. Many say they have found relief from rheumatism by wearing LUMBERSOLES, the wood soles keeping out cold and damp, and the soft felt lining keeping feet warm and cozy all winter. Send for our catalogue of British-made goods, boots, socks, underwear, etc., etc. DEALERS WANTED.



\$1.75
OR \$2.00
Delivered Free

Scottish
Wholesale Specialty
Company

LUMBERSOLE
WOOD SOLES

134½ Princess St.
Winnipeg

miles for 35 cents, 150 miles for 46 cents, or across the continent for less than \$1.50. These prices seem high as compared with Germany, where an 11-pound parcel can be sent 46 miles for six cents, and 110 pounds for sixty cents, with cheap insurance facilities. France carries a 22-pound parcel for 25 cents. Russia takes a 36-pound parcel overland from St. Petersburg to Peking for 10 cents per pound.

In Canada and the United States the people have been abandoned to the mercies of the express companies, which are in fact, the railway companies under other names. The time must have arrived when it will be felt that the railways get their bit already—get

it in the freight and passenger business, and that there is no reason why the parcels post system should not be introduced here.

Can the people of Canada secure the boon of a cheap and thorough parcels post system? Not with the consent of the railways. Their interest is with the express companies. But if the people of the United States can get it, if they can make it work and can reduce present rates one-third, Canadians will not long be content to look over the fence and see the thing done without insisting that it be done here. How much better it would be to jump in, as a young country should, and lead in this progressive movement.—Toronto World.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 25th, 1912

KEEP IT UP

The Winnipeg Telegram quotes Winnipeg and Minneapolis market prices for hard wheat to show that reciprocity would not aid the Western farmer. But the Telegram is careful not to quote comparative prices on low grade wheat. We would urge The Telegram to continue quoting prices, however, even on the high grades. The spread is steadily growing less and before the close of navigation Minneapolis prices will be far above Winnipeg. But we anticipate that The Telegram will soon forget to publish its daily comparison.

THE GUIDE REFERENDUM

On page 7 of this issue we are placing before our readers eight questions which have been much debated by the Western farmers for several years past. We believe that every one of our readers would be glad to know the popular opinion on these questions. There is no possible method by which popular opinion can be secured other than by a Referendum. On the majority of these questions the organized farmers have expressed themselves as strongly in favor. On the other questions there has been much discussion and many of the leading farmers have favored them, as well as a number of the local associations. During the next ten weeks the farmers will have an opportunity to think and study and make up their minds individually. Every reader of The Guide is free to vote "yes" or "no" on every question, and no one will be the wiser. We will give the greater portion of the Mail Bag to a discussion of these questions until the ballot is taken on December 11. We ask that the letters be kept as brief as possible, and unless in very exceptional cases we will not publish more than one letter from an individual on the Referendum questions. There should not be much debate on the questions referring to Direct Legislation, Free Trade with Britain, Reciprocity, Public Ownership, Woman Suffrage, and Free Trade in Implements, as we judge that most of our readers have their minds made up on these questions already. But on the questions of Free Trade and the Taxation of Land Values we have no doubt but considerable educational work can yet be done. We will publish the best information available on all these questions during the campaign and would urge our readers to secure the books we have listed, that they may inform themselves as fully as possible before they vote. The prospects are that Parliament will meet early in November. The members of Parliament as well as the members of the Government will be watching for the result of this Referendum. It is therefore of the utmost importance that every man mark his ballot and get as many of his neighbors as possible to do likewise.

HOW FARMERS CAN HELP

Last week we showed in this column that though our readers paid only \$1.00 per year for The Guide, yet in reality they paid the full \$3.50 which it costs to produce The Guide, by paying indirectly for the advertisements in The Guide. Suppose it costs \$5 in advertising to sell a binder, \$25 in advertising to sell a traction engine, automobile, or threshing machine, \$10 in advertising to sell an engine gang plow, \$5 for a gasoline engine, \$5 for a cream separator, \$10 for a carload of binder twine, \$5 for a wagon or

sleigh, \$10 for a sheaf loader, \$1 for a suit of clothes, \$5 for a gramophone, 10 cents for a barrel of cement, 15 cents for an alarm clock, 25 cents for a safety razor, and proportionate amounts for practically everything the farmer buys. We do not give these figures as exact and could not give the exact figures without the privilege of investigating the books in the offices of the manufacturers. But when a farmer buys any one of these articles he pays these prices for advertising the article he buys. He pays them just as surely as though he saw them set forth in his bill. To whom does he pay them? Why directly, of course, he pays them to the firm that sells him the article. But indirectly he pays practically all this money to the papers in which the goods are advertised. The seller collects the advertising money from the farmer and turns it over to the journal that publishes the advertisements of these articles. Thus it is clear that for practically every article a farmer buys he pays an advertising bill to some journal which he reads. In this way the Western farmers pay annually an advertising bill of over a million dollars. This huge bill, or at least a part of it, is a necessary one under the present methods of our commercial system. Some day when co-operation becomes the order of the day this bill will be greatly reduced, but in the present age of keen competition the advertising cost is likely to be increased rather than reduced. But the point we want to bring before our readers is that they have had up to the present time no voice in deciding to which paper they will pay their advertising bill. We think when the farmer pays for anything he should say to whom he will pay it. We know that our 25,000 readers are friends of The Guide. We believe they would be glad to support The Guide in every possible way in the work it is doing. To do this it is necessary that our readers should be in possession of the facts we have given. But with this information in hand it is easy to see that the best way for a farmer to help The Guide is to do his buying from firms that advertise in The Guide. If our readers would follow this practice The Guide would become at once a financial success. Next week we will point out how this can be carried out.

ROGERS BEING TESTED

Honorable Robert Rogers is the representative of the Prairie Provinces in the Dominion Government. In such a position his voice will undoubtedly carry considerable weight in the cabinet council. One of the big questions to be settled by the cabinet in a very short time is that of the C.P.R. stock issue. It is for the government to say whether the shareholders of the C.P.R. shall put in their pockets another "melon" of \$60,000,000, or whether the people shall get a square deal through the reduction of freight rates. As Minister of the Interior Mr. Rogers should be very familiar with the discrimination practised by the C.P.R. against the people of the Western Provinces. Will Mr. Rogers sit quietly in the cabinet council and permit this discrimination to continue and at the same time give his vote in favor of another C.P.R. "melon"? The Western people have their eyes upon Mr. Rogers today. They are looking to him to champion their cause against the extortion of the C.P.R. Where do Mr. Rogers' interests lie,—with the shareholders of the C.P.R. or with the people of the Prairie Provinces? Will he permit this injustice or will he fight it to the last? A few weeks will tell the tale.

GRAIN BLOCKADE UNAVOIDABLE

All signs point to a congestion in the movement of grain this fall far worse than that of last fall and winter—bad as it was. The exceptional rainfall during the harvest has delayed cutting as well as threshing. The weather last fall was unfavorable and the crop movement was greatly delayed. But the grain at this time last year was moving in treble the volume it is at the present time, and this season's crop is considerably in excess of the 1911 crop. During two weeks ending September 21 there were only 1,298 cars of Western spring wheat passed inspection as against 4,482 cars for the same weeks last year. The continued rain of last week which visited all three provinces delayed threshing still more, and the crop movement will probably be from ten days to two weeks later than last year. With these facts in hand it is imperative that every effort be put forth to meet these most exceptional conditions. The railways will not be able to handle the grain that is offered them. There is not enough elevator capacity to accommodate the immense quantity of grain that cannot reach the Lake Front before the close of navigation. Since the doors to the southern market are closed and locked the best remedy in sight is to have through railway rates to the south. These through rates to the south were in force for a time last winter and afforded a great deal of relief. But they were not put into effect soon enough nor did they remain in force long enough. It is the plain duty of the Dominion government and the three transcontinental railway companies to make arrangements at once with the Interstate Commerce Commission, at Washington, by which the southern route may be thrown open early. The farmers should not be compelled to see their grain rot on the ground because silly sentiment stands in the way of a measure of relief. There is no sense in the government and the railway companies enticing farmers into this country by visions of prosperity and then bottling them up and punishing them for doing just what they were expected and supposed to do. The time for action has arrived.

CEMENT NEEDS NO PROTECTION

We note an advertisement of the Keystone Portland Cement company, of Calgary, now appearing in quite a number of the Eastern Canadian newspapers soliciting subscriptions for stock. The advertisement points out that the company has property at Blairmore, Alta., with its raw material within 1,000 feet so that there will be no freight charges. The plant when completed is to cost \$300,000 with a capacity of 1,000 barrels of cement per day. The advertisement states that cement can be manufactured for \$1.00 per barrel but that it is the intention to sell at \$1.75 per barrel. This will allow them a profit of \$750 per day or \$225,000 per year. One of the inducements held out to purchasers is 50 per cent. bonus of stock with each purchase. Certainly the facts contained in this advertisement should be sufficient evidence to the Dominion government that there is no need of any duty on cement, and if further evidence is required it may be secured from the advertisement of the Edmonton Portland Cement Co., which states that its company, 140 miles east of Edmonton, can manufacture cement at 78 cents per barrel.

SWALLOWING THEIR OWN WORDS

If it were not such a serious matter for thousands of Western farmers, it would be amusing to the last degree the way subse-

quent events have made the anti-reciprocity party swallow their own words. "No truck or trade with the Yankees" was one of the pet mottoes for their flaring political streamers and one of their favorite catch-phrases at anti-reciprocity meetings during the last federal campaign. But hardly had they, by deluding the majority, succeeded in barring and bolting the door to larger markets than the serious grain blockade compelled the new government to take some relief measure. When the tenders for the new government terminal elevator at Port Arthur were opened a few days ago, it was found that a Minneapolis tender was \$335,851 lower than the lowest of the four Canadian estimates, and that the American company guaranteed to have the elevator completed by September 15, 1913, whereas the earliest date set by any Canadian firm was December 1, this being, of course, too late for the crop movement. Yet we have not heard anybody denouncing the Dominion Grain Commission for being unpatriotic in accepting the American tender, though all the unsuccessful competitors were Canadians. On the contrary, everyone admits they did the only sensible and business-like thing. The Minneapolis firm gave the best terms in time and price, and they got the contract. To talk of loyalty or disloyalty in such matters is the rankest nonsense. That is just what the Western farmer says when he is shut out of larger and natural market to the South "for the good of the Empire."

FOSTER ENCOURAGES EXPORTS

Hon. Geo. E. Foster addressing a large gathering of manufacturers at Toronto Exhibition on August 29 and that time made the following remarks:—

"I say that it is the duty of Canadian manufacturers to extend their business not only to the home market but also in the foreign market. For the time will come when they will wish to do so in order to keep up with the progress of the nation but when they attempt to do so they will find the territory irrevocably lost to them and thus will have hindered the commercial and industrial growth of their country."

It seems rather strange for Mr. Foster to be encouraging an export trade in manufactures when in a great many lines our manufacturers are not able to supply the home market. Mr. Foster is continually preaching the value of the home market to the Canadian farmers when he knows the farmers produce, and will continue to produce for many years, far more than the home market can consume. He also favors granting steamship subsidies to help our manufacturers build up a foreign trade but at the same time favors a protective tariff to keep foreign goods out of Canada. Yet this same gentleman was opposed to the Canadian farmers being allowed the advantage of the best foreign market in the world. His policy seems to be everything for the manufacturers and let the farmers take care of themselves. He surely does not advocate that our manufacturers should export their goods to the United States. That, according to Mr. Foster's arguments last fall, would breed annexation. When Mr. Foster follows out his argument to its logical conclusion he must see that the farmer has every right to the best market in the world.

VICTORY FOR DIRECT LEGISLATION

Political reform won a notable victory two weeks ago in Ohio. By a vote of over two to one the people amended their constitution so as to bring into force the principle of Direct Legislation. At a single leap, accordingly, "the Buckeye State," hitherto looked upon as among the most conservative in the Union, threw itself into the very forefront of up-to-date democracy. The Initiative and Referendum amendment comes into force within a month and will permit ten per cent. of the

voters to initiate a constitutional amendment, while three per cent. is sufficient to initiate bill before the Legislature. Any law passed by the Legislature must, on petition of six per cent. of the voters, be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection. Particularly encouraging to reformers everywhere was the large majority recorded in favor of this new and improved machinery for putting the popular will into effect. In many of the larger centres of population the vote stood four to one for Direct Legislation. This is the first time since the constitution of Ohio was framed in 1852 that the people have been able to make any change in it, and they went at it with considerable vim. Of the forty-two amendments submitted nearly all carried. Altogether, that was a good day's work in Ohio.

FREE TRADE HELPS BRITAIN

Premier Borden, on his return from Britain, was tendered a banquet at Ottawa on September 9, where he made the following statement:—

"Those who think that the great mother of nations is dead or dying, are well mistaken. The people of Britain are of the same staunch stock that has built up the Empire, and I am sure that if peril should come, those of the British race will be as true to their trust and firm to defend their ideals as their forefathers were of old. And that is saying a great deal."

What will the protectionists now say about Britain's free trade policy when they are told by Premier Borden himself that Britain is neither dead nor dying.

CAPTAIN KIDD WAS A DUB

Everyone has read of the exploits of the famous Captain Kidd. He has been the hero of childish imagination for a century past, and many a youth has cherished fond hopes of emulating his example until maturer years dispelled the enchantment. The pirate's treasure still lies hidden, estimated in value at a fabulous figure. Captain Kidd for plundering on the high seas paid the extreme penalty. We cannot help thinking that this famous pirate in his greed for wealth was an amateur. His methods were crude and clumsy. Could he have torn aside the veil and peered a couple of centuries into the future to the present day how differently he would have acted. Few will doubt that he possessed genius. Instead of revelling in war and plunder, he would have been a man of peace and quietness. He would undoubtedly have established a factory for the manufacture of some of the necessities of life. This done, he would have induced the government of his country to enact a law preventing the importation of articles similar to those made in his factory. He then would have raised the price of his products to his consumers to allow himself to double his wealth annually. Thus he would have become one of the most prominent men in his community, highly respected on all sides and the recipient of great honors from his government and his king. He would have interested himself in all charitable and religious works and donated liberally to foreign missions. His opinion would have carried great weight in the councils of the nation; his hair would have become grey, and in his later years he would have been an object of veneration. His great works would have been told in school books and served as an inspiration and an incentive to the youth of the land which was honored by his citizenship. Full of years and honors when he passed away the newspapers would all have published his photograph on their front page and devoted very many columns in extolling his virtues.

Alas for Captain Kidd, he lived two hundred years too soon.

The pulp and paper manufacturers in the East are after a prohibitive export duty on pulpwood. They want to have all the small lumbermen bottled up and compelled to accept their prices. The Canadian Manufac-

turers' association has disclaimed any intention of supporting such an outrage, and the government announces that no decision has been made. But it will pay the lumbermen to keep their eyes open or they will be caught napping.

PROTECTION AND WAGES

T. A. Russell, chairman of the Home Market association, and one of the leading protectionist advocates of the Canadian Manufacturers' association, has an article on "The Home Market; What It Means," in a recent issue of the Canadian Courier. He quotes figures from last year's census statistics to show that there were 511,844 employees in Canadian manufacturing establishments in 1910 and that the total amount received by these people in wages and salaries was \$240,494,996. Following this he estimates that each worker supports on an average three persons besides himself, and therefore he figures that 2,050,000 are supported in Canada by these factories. Then if this be so the average individual supported by the Canadian factories has an income of \$117.03. It is well known that a great many managers of these factories draw salaries running into the thousands so that there must be more than a million of these people that have less than \$100 a year for their support. If Mr. Russell's figures mean anything they certainly mean that there are a very large number of people verging close on to pauperism through the miserable wages paid in many of the protected manufacturing establishments. Does Mr. Russell pay any higher wages in the factory of the Russell Motor Co. because he has a high protective tariff on his automobiles? That would not be business from the protectionist viewpoint.

MACDONALD ELECTION

The bye-election in the constituency of Macdonald, Manitoba, made vacant by the appointment of W. D. Staples to the elevator commission, is to be held on October 12. In selecting the threshing season, when there was no urgency, the government evidently did not expect to secure much support from the farmers. The election will be fought on reciprocity, with R. L. Richardson, editor of the Winnipeg Tribune, as the reciprocity candidate. No man in the West has fought more enthusiastically for a square deal for the farmer than Mr. Richardson, both personally and through his journal. With a man so fully qualified to represent the constituency it is to be hoped that the people of Macdonald will declare themselves for wider markets. There is no doubt but that those who are interested in keeping up the tariff will spend their money freely in an attempt to influence the electorate of Macdonald. Though not wholly a rural constituency the election in Macdonald will have its effect on the anti-reciprocity forces. The time is very short before the ballots will be cast, so it behooves every man in Macdonald who believes in a square deal to get out and assist in electing Mr. Richardson. If Macdonald is carried for reciprocity the Ottawa government cannot longer refuse to consider the demand of the West. Upon the decision of the Macdonald electors the high tariff forces are planning much. The only way to get reciprocity is for every supporter to work for it.

In the issue of September 14, the Monetary Times, the leading financial journal of Canada, says: "The Monetary Times believes that the financing of the Canadian Pacific Railway is a matter entirely for the judgment of the directors." Why certainly! This is just what The Monetary Times is expected to believe. But the Monetary Times didn't have this belief until the people of Canada had bonused and subsidized the C.P.R. to an extent greater than the cost of their entire system.

The Guide Referendum

The Grain Growers' Guide is a firm believer in the Referendum as the best means of ascertaining the true will of the people in law-making, and is going to give its readers their first opportunity of expressing their opinion upon eight questions that are agitating the public mind at the present time

Every one will admit at once that these questions are of vital importance in the development of the Canadian nation, and undoubtedly each one of them will some day in the near future have to be settled by the people—the ultimate source of power.

Readers of The Guide will not be asked immediately to vote upon these questions. There is no desire to secure a snap verdict. Ample time and opportunity will be given for the full discussion of each and every one of them before anyone is asked to vote. This full page announcement will appear quite frequently in

The Guide for the next two months, and in the issue of December 11th these questions will be published in The Guide in the form of an official ballot. Every reader will be asked to cut this ballot from the paper, mark "yes" or "no" opposite to each question and mail it immediately to "The Referendum Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man."

No one except a reader of The Guide will be able to vote on this question, but The Guide has a large number of readers outside of the Prairie Provinces, and it is hoped that each and every one of them will mark the ballot in this referendum.

REGULATIONS

1. The official ballot will be published in The Guide only once, on December 11, 1912.

2. Each of the eight questions are to be answered simply by "yes" or "no."

3. All men over 21 years of age (whether naturalized or not) are entitled to vote.

4. Where there are no men over 21 years of age in the home the ballot may be marked by any woman over 21 years of age, and will be accepted.

5. Special copies of the issue containing the official ballot cannot be secured. This referendum is only for Guide readers.

6. From the present time until the end of December every reader of The Guide is invited to write letters to The Guide expressing opinions on these questions. Any reader is welcome to write for information and other readers will answer. Those opposed to any question are invited to express their views and their letters will be published with the same freedom as those in favor. All letters must be kept as short as possible and the questions should be dealt with by number.

8. Lady readers may take full part in the discussion in The Guide. We would be glad to allow them to vote, but it is the opinion of voters that is sought. By urging the men to vote "yes" on Question 8 the ladies may help their cause greatly.

9. The ballot will be secret. No names will be published. Results will be published just as soon as received.

How Will You Answer ? These Eight Questions!

1. Are you in favor of having the Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall placed upon the Statute Books of your own province?

2. Are you in favor of having the Canadian customs tariff on goods imported from Great Britain reduced gradually so that there may be complete free trade with the Motherland in five years?

3. Are you in favor of the immediate acceptance of the standing offer of the United States for reciprocal free trade in natural products?

NOTE.—This is the agreement that was defeated on September 21, 1911.

4. Are you in favor of the immediate acceptance of the standing offer of the United States for reciprocal free trade in agricultural implements?

5. Are you in favor of having all school, municipal, provincial and federal revenues raised by a direct tax on land values?

NOTE.—"Land" here is used in its economic sense to include all natural resources.

6. Are you in favor of having the Canadian customs tariff reduced gradually so that it will be entirely abolished in ten years?

7. Are you in favor of having all railroads, telegraphs, telephones and express services owned and operated by the public?

8. Are you in favor of extending the franchise to women on equal terms with men?

BOOKS ON THE SUBJECT

Undoubtedly the questions in The Guide will be discussed at a great many Grain Growers' meetings and farmers organizations throughout the West before the ballot is marked. Many readers of The Guide will wish additional information, and will wish to secure books dealing with these questions. The following books may be obtained from the Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide, postpaid at the prices given:

"The Initiative, Referendum and Recall," by R. L. Scott.....5c

"The City for the People," by Parsons (paper)50c

"Protection or Free Trade," by Henry George4c

This is a large book dealing very fully with tariff questions. Orders for this book are filled direct from the publishers in the United States and it requires three weeks for the reader to receive his book. It is necessary therefore for orders to be received early.

"The Tariff and the Trusts," by Franklin Pierce\$1.50

"The Tariff in Our Times," by Ida M. Tarbell\$1.50

"Canadian National Economy," by J. J. Harpell50c

"American Railway Problems in the Light of European Experience," by Vrooman\$2.00

"Problems in Railway Regulation," by Haines\$1.50

"History of the Canadian Pacific Railway," showing how much public money the railway has received and how it can afford to reduce freight rates10c

"Progress and Poverty," by Henry George20c

"Taxation of Land Values," by Louis F. Post30c

Educational in Effect

One great advantage of this referendum is that the person who votes on it will have an opportunity of studying each question carefully in the quietness of his own home and will not be influenced by loyalty to his party, nor by flag flapping or self-seeking politicians, nor any of the familiar devices of Canadian election campaigns. If any man has changed his mind from previously expressed opinions here is the place to give his present opinion. This election should be educational in effect. The names of the voters will not be published. The Ballot will be a secret in every sense of the word and the gross results only will be published in The Guide. It is the aim to make this referendum a true record of the opinions of 28,000 or 30,000 Canadian citizens who will mark the ballot in The Grain Growers' Guide on December 11, 1912.

The Mail Bag

QUESTIONS ON TAXATION

Editor, Guide:—As I see several writers to your Mail Bag page refer to the writings of Henry George I would like some of them, yourself included, if they can answer some of the questions that occurred to me in regard to the single tax on reading his pamphlet "Protection or Free Trade." I was almost converted to support single tax until I read it, and though I believe with him as to the tariff and think a change from indirect taxation imperative, his plan to destroy the selling value of land suggests the questions, viz:—

1. As he says the tax (or rental) on land now believed to be owned privately is gradually increased "till it reaches as near as may be the full annual value of the land." Will that value be fixed by what the best, poorest or medium farmer can make it produce?

2. Will it be fixed by a permanent commission elected for that purpose?

3. Could they so fix it without knowing the needs?

4. Could they decide these unless his "standard" of living was fixed?

5. Would his class have an equal voice in fixing that "standard," as also that of other classes?

6. If not, would he be in the class Mr. George mentions on page 92, paragraphs 3 and 5, as begging "a spot to live on and enough of the produce of their own labor to maintain life," "necessarily a slave," as are most of the laborers of today.

7. Why should not manufacturers, merchants, miners, etc., be so "taxed" or have their profits and "standard of living" fixed in the same way? Also other laborers than tillers of the soil?

Counting Canada to have 480,000,000 acres of arable land, and \$5.00 per acre a fair tax, or rental as proposed by Mr. George, we find the income when all become thus productive to be \$2,400,000,000. While for a time this vast sum might be profitably spent in draining and irrigating land, building canals to develop electric power, applying this power exploiting mines, fisheries, etc., building every family a railroad, telephone and perhaps airship, harnessing the seas, etc., etc., could it be profitably used for all time? At the same rental United States would yield over nine billion dollars, but they must be collected and if not selling value would again develop. A man near Chicago cleared \$1,000 per acre on his land, while his neighbor could only make \$200. Would he not (secretly and gladly) pay that neighbor for his holding and let that neighbor manufacture?

W. B. HULL.

Amble, Sask.

NOTE.—We will ask some of our readers who are students of Henry George to give definite answers to these questions. They are evidently asked for the purpose of bringing out light and should be answered in the same spirit. From the practical standpoint "single tax" should not be confused with the "taxation of land values."—Editor.

WHAT THE TARIFF COSTS

Editor, Guide:—In reply to Mr. Milliken's letter of August 14, when he says if a man has the brains of a monkey he could make a living off 160 acres. I also farm a section of land and would say that \$200 is not a starting point to the revenue that we are paying. The revenue we pay on the implements is nothing compared with what we pay on the crop that we raise. Last year was a poor year with us in this district, as we were badly frosted, but I threshed 11,000 bushels of wheat and oats. Now, let Mr. Milliken and Mr. Robertson do a little figuring and see how much I paid in revenue. Figuring it all oats at 15 cents a bushel, and it makes \$1,650.00. Now, what would you call this but revenue? And what would you say about a man who would not keep this \$1,650.00 at home? Surely you would say that he did not have the brains of a monkey. Now, to prove my statement I will send you the out-turn of a car of oats I shipped to Fort William and another I shipped to Minneapolis. These oats were raised in the same field and graded in Winnipeg 2

feed, tough. Yet when they got to Minneapolis they sold for No. 4 white oats and brought 57 cents, which netted me 33¼c, while the car that was sold on this side brought me about 26 cents. Now, who would not be a free trader with differences like this? I also shipped wheat to Minneapolis, which graded tough feed in Winnipeg and sold for 82 cents in Minneapolis. This made me 11 cents a bushel more than I could get on this side, after paying 25 cents duty. What do you call this but 36 cents revenue, and 36 cents on a car of wheat of 1,000 bushels is \$360. Now, I tell you, friend, when I figured up my last year's crop marketed on the other side I paid \$2,500.00 revenue instead of \$200. And as I bought a 25 H.P. gas engine and plows and separator and binder and mower I will let you figure the rest, as it makes me tired to think of it. Yet we have some of our farmer friends come out and tell us that we have not the brains of a monkey. Well, what I have to say is that we have not half as much if we let this kind of a deal go much longer.

CHARLES DENNIS.

Red Willow, Alta.

"DOING" EVERYBODY GOOD

Editor, Guide:—Few electors realize when they have marked their ballot for the prospective member, that they have actually given him a power-of-attorney to do absolutely as he pleases for the next four years at the voter's expense, and to fix his own salary. Can such a fat snap be imagined without being

how the Interests work was shown in the last South Renfrew bye-election, when the "machine" of each party agreed to saw-off, by allowing the Conservative nominee his seat in the provincial House unopposed, if the Conservatives would allow the Liberal nominee his seat by acclamation for the Dominion House.

Can anyone advance one real sane reason why a candidate is forced to place a deposit which is confiscated if he does not secure the required number of votes? Such a condition is but an example of the way the two principal parties of Canada try to keep the field to themselves, as a few good men who are not capitalists might take a chance to run and give the voters the privilege of electing a MAN. The party in power rarely takes the initiative in putting through a reform, and then only when pressed by public opinion.

There is serious talk of the Western Provinces boycotting the Eastern manufacturers as they believe that the manufacturers are hiding behind the tariff wall. The Western consumer reasons that if he buys from the United States that he is more loyal than if he patronizes the East to fatten the manufacturer's unearned increment fund, even if the Conservatives would have him believe that it is disloyal to trade with the States. That something was needed to allay this feeling was shown by the excursion of the "Made-in-Canada" train through the Prairie Provinces. Why did they not also go to the coast? Was it because that B. C. is a Conser-

capitalist class who have the law so in their own hands that the small debtor cannot get out from under for the term of twenty years, as that is the term a judgment is in force, and perhaps it may then be renewed. The debt with costs, interest and sheriff's fees must be paid, less the amount obtained by sheriff's sacrifice sale. At present it appears that the only safe way to provide a legacy for a family is to rent your farm or place of business, get your life insured, and own nothing. In connection with banks it might be mentioned that there is no exchange charged in the United States on negotiable paper such as cheques, and drafts, the banks looking to their loans for a revenue. In Canada every bank charges exchange, never less than fifteen cents on an item and usually charge one-half of one per cent. The argument which the banks use to support the charging of exchange is that they are "out" the use of the amount of the cheque or draft until they receive a settlement from the head office of the other bank, when it is noted that they have actually paid out for this item their own I.O.U.'s in the form of their own bank notes payable on demand. They are short-memoried enough to forget that they have a large deposit, \$1,004,857,000, in the current account's ledger for which they pay no interest whatever, and pay only three per cent. on the savings accounts, while they draw eight on all loans. It is stated and known by all bank officials that it is no more trouble to transfer \$500,000 than it is to transfer \$5.00 from one bank to another, so why the difference in exchange? Surely some regulation should be passed to govern this huge holdup by the banks in Canada. Ten cents per item will cover the entire cost of time, postage and stationery. We need cheaper money for farm loans. We need internal government elevators for storage purposes. We need government operated flour mills where the grain can be ground and shipped out in the form of flour, leaving the shorts, bran and screenings for the use of the Western farmers. Thus there will be no blockade. Such will never come without the electors taking the initiative and demanding it.

We want the "INITIATIVE" so that we can "start something."

We want the "REFERENDUM" so that we can abolish that which we do not want.

And we want the "RECALL" so that we can unseat any member who abuses his power-or-attorney.

It will be seen on every hand that the Interests are "doing" everybody good.

J. C. KNIGHT.

Drumheller, Alta.

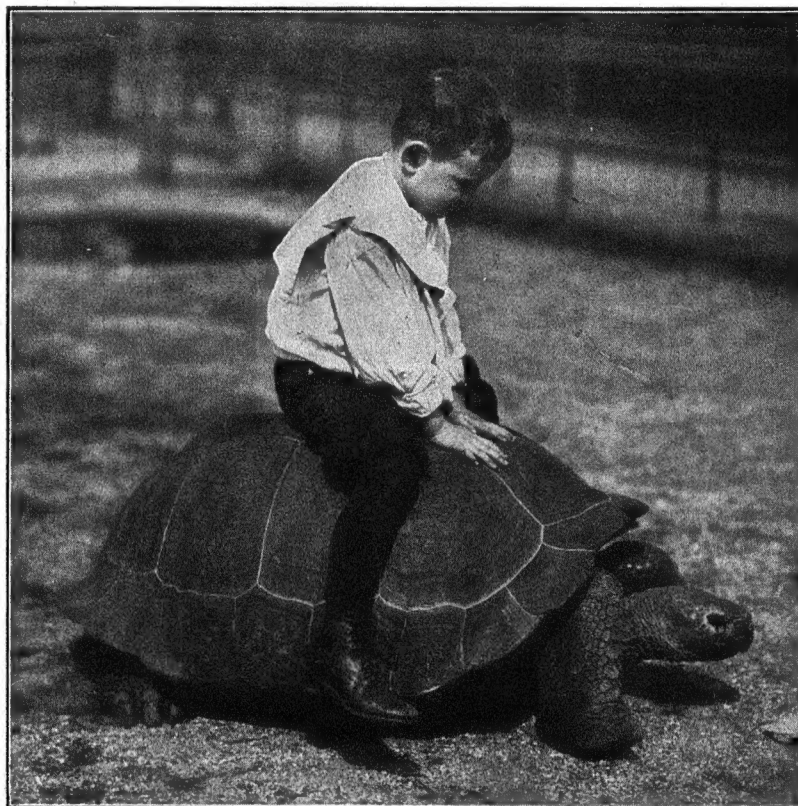
PROTECTION HITS THE FATHER

Editor, Guide:—You ask for letters from men who can show how much the tariff costs them and would prefer to pay their taxes direct by the method of taxation of land values. In his speech of acceptance the Democratic nominee in the United States charged the high cost of living to the high protective tariff, while the Republican nominee points out that in free trade England the cost of living is relatively as high. That the cost of living is as high in free trade England is due to her land system. Where the land is in the hands of a comparatively small number of men, the rent or selling value of it is increased in proportion to the increasing number of landless men, so land values are highest where population is the thickest. It follows that rent being high, the products of these lands must be high or the tenants cannot well

Continued on Page 22

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.



GIANT GALAPAGOS TORTOISE

Which scientists declare is over three hundred years old

realized? The elector may not know the candidate but may do as a certain farmer did at the last Alberta elections, ask the name of the Conservative candidate when he reached the poll. It takes a narrow-minded voter to admit such ignorance. Would you, in all common sense give an entire stranger whom you have never seen, whom you know absolutely nothing about, a power-of-attorney to manage your private affairs, pay him a salary and give him all possible latitude for graft and rake-off for four long years without the option of cancelling same at any time? That is what happens when a member is elected.

Each "machine" has a convention at which they select a candidate for the electors to vote for. The delegates are then whipped into line behind this party man and the voters imagine that they have selected their own representative for the House. An instance of

vative province, and did not need any inducements to protect their own natural products of fruit and lumber? It is not to be thought that the Western people were misled by this display, as they knew that the cost of the trip would ultimately come from out their own pockets.

By the way, was it accident or design that fourteen medical doctors were nominated for the Saskatchewan elections?

Why is there not a Bankruptcy law in Canada? The answer in plain and simple English is, that the banks and the wholesalers do not want one. Another evidence of the power of capital. At the present time there are thousands of Canadians working for a living wage who might be in a good business today if they had a second chance. They might be the proud possessor of a farm or a home of their own if it were not for the eternal follow-up system of the

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

FORBEARANCE

Hast thou named all the birds without a gun?
Loved the wood-rose and left it on its stalk?
At the rich man's table eaten bread and pulse?
Unarmed faced danger with a heart of trust?
And loved so well a high behavior,
In man or maid, that thou from speech refrained,
Nobility more noble to repay?
O, be my friend and teach me to be thine!

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

MANY INTERESTED IN CLUBS

There is no question about farmers' wives being interested in having clubs where they can meet their neighbors and have a jolly time, and incidentally pick up a few crumbs of information.

One woman suggests needlework clubs, and surely it is true that having something to do with the fingers even if one does not do it, helps the tongue to wag more freely and banishes the last vestige of restraint.

Others again would like Sunshine Guilds to be conducted somewhat like a literary society with the young people of the district taking part in debates and concerts. This certainly has its good points.

Again there are those who favor the formation of clubs on similar lines to the Home Economics Societies of Manitoba and the Homemakers' Clubs of Saskatchewan.

What do you think about it, readers? I feel that we have not heard from nearly enough women yet to come to a conclusion as to what is the general opinion of our readers. I don't want to try to force clubs upon you at all unless you feel that you really want them and need them.

So I would like to hear from a score or two more of you as soon as you can spare the time. I know you are busy, but the threshers can't visit all your places at the same time.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Address all correspondence to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

DOUBTFUL ABOUT TELLING CHILDREN

Dear Miss Beynon:—

I enjoy reading The Country Homemakers' page very much, and consider it a great improvement to The Guide.

I am a farmer's wife and live on the prairie, five miles from the nearest town. For many years before my marriage I taught school in a city and first when I came here missed the society and life to which I had always been accustomed. Most of all I missed the beautiful ocean, which used to be the last thing I saw at night and the first in the morning, for at home my window looked out upon its glorious waves. But I am happy here, and my advice to anyone who has made such a radical change as I have is to keep up your outside interests. Outside the house on the farm among chicks and colts and your garden, also outside among neighbors, the church and the Homemakers' Club. Write as many letters as time permits; do not let the old home friends drop, and above all, read the papers. Keep abreast of the times in the news of the world.

I have a boy of ten who asks many questions. He sees a colt with its mother one day where none was the day before, and it is a great marvel to him. He watches every summer for the man who brings them, and says he is "just like Santa Claus, you never can catch him."

Though accustomed to the workings of children's minds, I have not yet decided whether a child so young should know things definitely. Can they take in or appreciate the sacredness of it all? I was never told by my elders, though I had the sweetest and dearest mother in all the world. The mothers of those days did not want us to know too soon, felt perhaps it was forcing open the



A LANDMARK OF THE WAR OF 1812-14

The old powder magazine at Fort Niagara, built in 1796 and still in a good state of preservation. It witnessed many hot engagements during the war that ushered in a century of peace between Great Britain and her American daughter. A century ago this year life was not as peaceful in the Niagara Peninsula as it is at present.

bud, which time would naturally unfold. I wonder were they right?

I enclose 5 cents for the booklet, "How to Tell the Truth to Children," which I will read. Perhaps it will bring me to a decision. My boy is very fond of reading, and could read it himself, if I think it best to allow him to do so just now.

Yours very sincerely,

NORMA.

I hope the book will help you to come to a decision. If your little boy is ten it is very certain that he will soon find out anyway.—F. M. B.

WOULD LIKE TO EXCHANGE IDEAS

Dear Miss Beynon:—

May I come in a few moments to tell how much I enjoy reading The Country Homemakers' and Sunshine Page? We landed in Alberta in March and by chance I picked up an old G. G. G. I thought surely that is just the paper farmers want coming into the West, so at once subscribed. I enjoy reading the many helpful hints for mothers. I often wish the farmers' wives had a club of some kind where we could meet, get acquainted and help each other over the many hard problems we have to contend with. I have not met very many women neighbors since I came here. I often wish I could know many who have been living here for years. I feel there is so much I could learn from them.

Just a hint for some busy mother. When you rise early and leave baby in bed, have a large safety pin, one two inches long (you will get them in a harness shop) pin baby's nightdress to the mattress, there will be no danger of him falling out and bumping his head, as so many babies do. I found this such a help when I would be out attending the fowl in the morning. I knew baby was safe in bed. I must close, as I fear this rambling epistle may find its way to the waste basket.

May I come again?

K. T. M.

Come again and as often as you can. We will be very glad to hear from you.—F. M. B.

WANTS TO TEACH CHILDREN WISELY

Dear Friend:—

We have been taking The Guide for some time and like it very much. I always read the Homemakers' page and really enjoy it and find some very good recipes in it. In The Guide, August 14, there is a skirt pattern I would like to have, but do not know where to send the price of same. Would be pleased if you would send me the information I ask. And as I am the mother of five little ones, I am anxious to do my duty by them, so will enclose five cents in stamps for your little book "How to Teach the Truth to Children." Wishing your page every success,

Yours with best wishes,

MOTHER OF FIVE.

All patterns are 10c each. Address your orders to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

FROCKS AND SUITS OF THE SEASON

Clothes Are More Rational Than for Several Seasons

Occasionally Dame Fashion on the way from one atrocity to another hits upon a really sensible fashion by way of variety. I don't suppose any of us have ever tried to justify the rank absurdity of our present scant skirts which make the ascent from the ground to an ordinary buggy an adventure fraught with peril and excitement, and many are the tales that are told of the disasters that have overtaken women who in a moment of absent-mindedness have attempted to jump a miniature mud puddle. It is a disgrace to our intelligence that we allow ourselves to be led about by a few fussy little men in Paris who sit up nights trying to think of something new and ridiculous for women to wear.

A murmur has gone abroad from this stronghold of fashion to the effect that we are going to have hoop skirts foisted upon us again. One French designer did indeed show a hoop gown as long ago as last autumn in answer to the prayers of the manufacturers of fabrics for gowns requiring more materials. It didn't take. But behold in the spring comes the pannier gown which is a fiendish creation for all but the very tall and slender. It has many forms. Occasionally there is an overskirt looped up a few inches above the knee and adding appreciably to the apparent width of the skirt. One stunning white satin gown has an overskirt of black Chantilly lace parted in front and draped over the hips nearly to the bottom of the gown. Many silk and cloth dresses are made with a long jacket for a blouse, the part below the waist being divided over the hips and coming well down over the skirt. The inside skirt in every case is neither very narrow nor very wide but hangs straight from the waist in pretty graceful folds. Nearly always the foundation of shimmering satin is shrouded with chiffon or marquisette or some other light and filmy stuff which is sometimes gathered very slightly to the waist. These fairy-like draperies are given weight and substance by a lavish use of embroidery and beading. Sometimes instead of being cut like a real pannier the overskirt is made with one edge considerable longer than the other, and when they are joined at the left side of the skirt the long edge is pleated onto the short one, giving a draped effect that is decidedly graceful. This is the only possible arrangement of the new skirt that can be worn by the woman inclined to stoutness.

Surplice bodies are still fashionable, which should cause the woman who desires to add to her apparent stature to rejoice and be exceedingly glad. The long lines of the surplice are remarkably efficacious in adding length to figures that have been stinted of inches by Mother Nature. I noticed one rich gown of golden brown satin and chiffon with a dear old-fashioned fichu of embroidered white chiffon, giving it an indescribably quaint touch.

Many of the sleeves are puffed at the bottom or top, it doesn't seem to matter much which, and I take it this is a sign of the times and indicates a move in the direction of fuller sleeves. But contrary to all predictions many plain set-in kimona sleeves are still shown.

Tailored Suits Conservative

It was the tailored suits I had in mind when I said a while back that Dame Fashion was given to spasms of reason. The new suits are moderate to a degree.

Skirts still hang straight down, though often with pleats stitched nearly to the foot, giving added width where it is most needed and enabling the wearer to walk freely. The plain gored skirts which fall into very easy ripples at the bottom are more beautiful than for many seasons past. Altogether as regards the width and cut of the skirts I think we might safely say that the designers of women's suits have had an interlude of sanity. In the suit coats the same surprising moderation will be hailed with delight by the average woman. They are longer than formerly and made generally in a perfectly plain and dignified tailored style. Honors are pretty fairly divided between cut-away and square fronts, but for people who plan to make the one suit do for several seasons the square fronts are decidedly the best, being less likely to go out of date.

The practical utility of these new suits is further carried out in the materials, which are rough tweeds, wide wale diagonal serges and two-tone or shot whipcords. All these are stuffs which wear long and show the effects of hard service but little. They require the minimum of brushing and always look well, whether for everyday or special occasion wear.

Long Coats are Rough and Loose

Tweeds similar to those from which the suits are built are used for the long coats, only greatly exaggerated in roughness and thickness. Indeed they are big blanket wraps, delightfully cosy and comfy looking, but not to say dressy. A few here and there have shoulder capes, but by far the larger number of them are finished with small round collars and collars that are convertible from lay-down to stand-up ones, according to the weather or taste. One, two or three big fancy buttons hold them together in front and often a wide belt marks off the high waistline behind. I can't say that I am in love with these coats, which savor too much of kimonas and negligees generally to appeal very strongly to my fancy.

A Word About Lingerie Waists

In the new lingerie waists we have a return to the long sleeves descending right to the wrists and high necks, which means more laundering. But let us hope it will restore the peace of mind of those editors of women's journals, who have suffered great agitation of soul over the sinful exposure of arms and necks indulged in for many seasons past. When a woman puts on an evening dress cut just as low as decency will allow and sleeveless except for a strap of black velvet over the shoulder there is, they admit, nothing shocking about it because she wears it under the glare of electric light. But they claim that it is a wicked temptation of man for a young girl to come out in broad daylight with a Dutch neck and elbow sleeves. To my notion both of them are innocent, if the wearer is, and the man who cannot withstand so much temptation ought, for the safety of the race, to be locked up until his morals improve.

However, he is in future to be under the special protection of Fashion, who has decreed the passing of our pretty elbow sleeves and collarless blouses.

Little Girl: "You needn't brag. We've got a baby at our house, too."

"Yes, but yours is a last year's baby. Ours is the very latest style."

Sheep Raising and Wheat Growing

By W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner

As swine growing is the natural adjunct of dairying, so sheep raising is the natural accompaniment of extensive wheat farming. The ability to utilize and turn to account what would otherwise be waste products is the determining factor in each case.

The by-products of the wheat farm are weeds, volunteer grains and grasses, weed seeds, shrivelled grain and straw. The first four, sheep will utilize to better advantage than will any other kind of live stock, and only beef cattle and horses will surpass sheep in turning wheat straw to account.

Another reason why sheep should appeal to the extensive wheat farmer is that, once he has installed the proper equipment, such as fences, open sheds and watering places, they interfere little with his field work. In fact it is very doubtful if the extra work they occasion during the busy season is not more than offset by the labor they save on the summerfallow in the way of soil packing, weed eradication, and the spreading of manure.

Another fact worth considering is that the presence of a flock of sheep on a grain farm does not necessitate a

a great deal of attention at lambing time, which coming as it does in the midst of seeding, the farmer can ill afford to give, and they must be well woolled on the under line, otherwise they will spend too much time about the shelters during the winter months, they will require more hand feeding and be much more likely to contract disease than they would if they got out every day on clean ground and in the clear air and sunlight.

In managing a flock of sheep it should be remembered that a variety of feed is indispensable. When they are on succulent feed, they should have daily access to dry roughage; when they are on dry feed, they should have occasional access to something succulent. A little attention to this important matter will prevent loss from indigestion, which has probably caused greater losses among farmers' flocks than any other ailment. A field of native prairie, or of brome grass in which there is a pile of straw or a rack of hay to which they can go at will, in order to get a change of feed while cleaning the summerfallow; and another field sown to winter rye early in August, to which they can go occasionally for succulent feed during the winter and spring months, are all that is necessary.

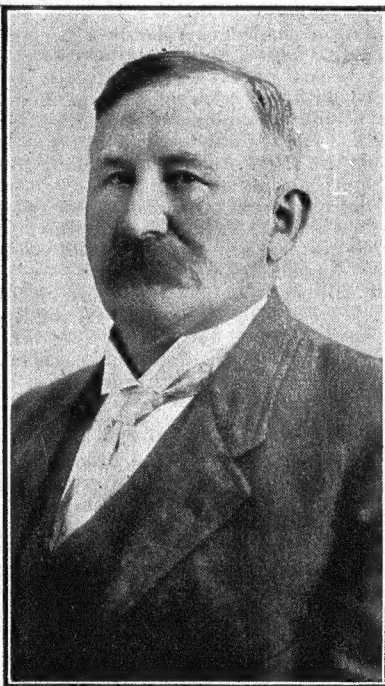
A word of caution may not be out of place in this connection. Turning a hungry sheep on wet rye is very likely to result in bloating. Therefore if the sheep do not have constant access to the rye field, be sure that their appetites are fairly well satisfied and that all dew and rain drops are dried off before the sheep are turned in.

Another fact worth considering by Alberta wheat growers is that the largest wheat producing area of the province lies close to the greatest Alfalfa exporting district. This supplies ideal conditions for winter feeding of lambs. As was shown by the sheep fattening experiment at Lethbridge during the winter of 1911 and 1912, alfalfa hay and wheat screenings make an excellent ration for fattening sheep and lambs.

The present is a favorable time to secure foundation stock, because they can still be purchased at moderate prices. The sheep ranchers of Alberta and of the Western States are reducing their herds because of scarcity of pasture, and the large numbers going to market are keeping prices at a low level, but once this reduction of herds stops, prices will rise. They will probably not soar as have the prices of cattle and horses, because the frozen mutton of Australia and New Zealand will be drawn on to prevent excessively high prices, but the trade that refuses to accept the frozen article is sufficiently large to permit of a material advance in mutton prices, and this advance is sure to take place as soon as the big ranges have been depleted.

THE LAND VALUE INCUBUS ON FARMING

That the average rate of income upon the farmer's investment in land and equipment is low, is patent to all who have observed farm affairs. In a brief presented to the State Board of Equalization last week, asking for lower assessments of farm lands, Secretary Odell, of the Nebraska Rural Life Commission, and Chairman Delano, of the tax section, presented figures to show that farmers in this state are making only about 3 per cent. on their investment, not counting labor. If the latter were included, according to their findings, farmers would be doing business at an absolute loss. The reason for this showing is evident from the figures of the census bureau. Land capitalization has increased more rapidly than returns from the land. The effect is analogous to watering stock. You get more stock but a lower percentage of income. The members of the commission that submitted this brief were mistaken in their idea that increasing the taxes on land would lower the income from farming. It wouldn't do that, but would lower the price of land. Lowering the taxes on land, on the other hand, would increase its price and give a larger capitalization without increasing its productive capacity.—Nebraska Farmer.




W. F. STEVENS
Live Stock Commissioner for Alberta

material reduction in the area devoted to grain growing, but on the other hand it never fails to insure a larger yield of better grain, and it makes possible the growing of grain for a longer period of years than can be done without them, or some other kind of live stock.

A certain amount of technical knowledge regarding sheep, their habits, etc., is necessary to success, but the same is equally true of all classes of animals, and amateurs should acquire this knowledge with a small flock in order that their mistakes do not cost them too dearly.

The first step to take when embarking in the business of sheep raising is to enclose at least one field with a coyote-proof fence. Additional fields similarly enclosed should be provided as occasion requires, or one's means permit. An effective dog and coyote-proof fence can be made by using a woven wire fence 4 feet high and attached to the inside of the posts. A strand of barbed wire should be run along the surface of the ground and another about six inches above the top of the woven wire fence. This should be attached to the outside of the posts. This arrangement makes burrowing under, and vaulting over the fence from the outside very difficult. A woven wire fence 36 inches high with one strand of barbed wire above it is usually sufficient for inside or cross fencing.

The next step is to secure the right kind of sheep. When selecting these, two things should be kept well in mind. They must be of a breed that are noted for being quick to get on their feet after being lambled, else they will require



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The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, Canada

GENERAL STRIKE TO AVERT WAR

Toronto, Sept. 10.—"So strongly do we of the Labor party feel on the matter of war that we are now engaged in an effort to organize the working class feeling in all countries to such an extent that if every means fail in averting war we are prepared to organize a revolutionary general strike which would necessitate the presence of the armies at home and prevent them being sent out to slaughter each other in a quarrel which is not their's."

Roundly denouncing the jingoists and the manufacturers of the German war scare, Mr. James Keir Hardie, leader of the Labor party in the British House of Commons, who was in Toronto yesterday on his way to the Dominion Trades Congress at Guelph as the fraternal delegate from the British labor organizations, expressed himself in the foregoing language.

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We have cut the Price of pumps in two, but the quality is the very best. Before you purchase a pump send us your requirements. Estimates and Catalog furnished free.

Our 7 foot set Length Pump, same as illustration, Complete with 3½ inch cylinder and suitable for wells to a depth of 40 feet costs you only \$5.00 and is only a sample of what we can save you on this line.

Sold direct to you. Write us today or send us your order for one of these pumps, we guarantee immediate shipment.

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House Paints, Barn Paints, Roofing Paints, Shingle Stains, Floor Paints, Varnishes, etc.

Direct from the Factory

You save money and goods are guaranteed

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The Carbon Oil Works, Limited
Dept. G, Winnipeg, Man.

Take Good Care Of The Colts

It's cheaper to raise colts than to buy horses. But it's costly if you lose the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five years has proved it the safe, reliable remedy for spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, bony growths and lameness from other causes.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

Fort William Ont.
Dec. 18th, 1911.

"I have cured one spavin with your Spavin Cure, and am now trying it on another with good results. I am highly pleased with your medicine."

F. WINTERS,
41 a bottle—5 for \$5.
Ask druggist for free copy of "A Treatise on the Horse" or write

Dr. B. J. Kendall Company 72
Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U. S. A.



"I will lay special emphasis on the need of Canadian workmen being on their guard against being drawn into the maelstrom of militarism. Several of my colleagues in Parliament, I have observed from the press, have been endeavoring to extend to Canada the alleged antagonism between Germany and ourselves, which has led to such tremendous expenditure on naval matters on both sides of the North Sea.

Promoters of War Scares

"I know Germany pretty well, being a frequent visitor to that country," continued Mr. Hardie, "and I know our own country and its feelings as well at least as any man living, and I say in a most emphatic manner that outside the vested interests and our bankrupt party politicians there is no desire for war in either country. In both countries there are certain neurotics who see everything red. They usually style themselves Imperialists. They are so very active, but occupy quite an insignificant position in the community. Behind these are the great concerns, which stand to make millions of pounds sterling out of naval programs. These own and control newspapers, which, of course, are used to inflame the public mind and promote war scares.

"All these, however," said Mr. Hardie, "would be quite powerless but for the exigencies of party politics. Three years ago the Conservative party at home, being utterly destitute of either ideas or principles, succeeded in working out a naval scare by allegations of bad faith on the part of Germany.

Reasons for German Action

"The ground for this rivalry between the two nations is a little bit mixed, but it is based mainly on two principal reasons," continued the labor leader. "The overseas trade of Germany has been developing very rapidly, and at The Hague convention some years ago a proposal was made to make ships of commerce not carrying war supplies immune from capture on the high seas. The law applied to commerce on land during war, and the object of the proposal was to extend the law upon land to commerce at sea. The British government opposed the proposal and thus secured its defeat. The fact was thus driven home to the commercial classes in Germany that without a navy their whole overseas trade would be at the mercy of the British navy if the two nations should unfortunately become embroiled in war. In this fact there is a perfectly obvious reason why Germany should desire a navy, but there is a further and far more serious fact. Ever since Sir Edward Grey became Foreign Minister he has steadfastly pursued an anti-German policy. In the interests of what he calls high diplomacy he conceived it to be necessary to form alliances and to come to agreements with most of the great European powers, especially France and Russia, and to ostentatiously exclude Germany from these. The Morocco case illustrates this best perhaps."

"We of the Labor party," Mr. Hardie concluded, "have on several occasions sent deputations to Germany to assure the working classes of that country that we have no ill-feeling towards them, and have received similar deputations and assurances from them. What I have feared, however, is this: that if the Dominion of Canada and the other overseas Dominions lend themselves to the jingoism of the scaremongers and the vested interests it will perpetuate the existing conditions and probably make war inevitable."

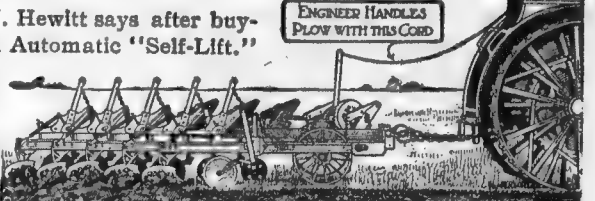
TO INVESTIGATE RANCH LANDS

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—A commission of unusual importance to the live stock and ranching industry of Western Canada has been appointed, consisting of E. E. Taylor, chief ranch inspector at Calgary; George H. Pope, Winnipeg, and Clarence F. Graham, Winnipeg, which will investigate the whole question of the grazing leases in the West, and will establish what lands can be set aside as suitable only for grazing purposes. More permanency will be given to the leases. The Minister of the Interior, by the appointment of this commission, hopes to be able to assist in reviving the declining stock industry of the West.

"You Couldn't Give Me a Hand-Lift Engine Gang"

That's what W. J. Hewitt says after buying an Avery No-Man Automatic "Self-Lift."

And just as soon as every other man fully realizes what the Avery No-Man "Self-Lift" Plow means, it won't be possible to even give a Hand Lift Plow to anyone else either.



Why just think what an Avery No-Man "Self-Lift" Engine Gang means to you. An Automatic "Power Lift-Self Drop" Device takes the place of the usual hand levers. Power for handling the plows is taken from the plow wheels. You run the engine and at the end of the furrows, pull a cord to engage a clutch and the plows are raised out of the ground or lowered.

You don't need to hire any plowman. Save all his wages and board. No more hard back-breaking work lifting and lowering plows by hand levers. Hand Lift Engine Plows are all out of date since the invention of the wonderful

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Avery No-Man "Self-Lift" Plows won all the Gold Medals in the 1912 Winnipeg Plow Contest. They are the most wonderful invention ever made in Engine Gang Plows. Hundreds already sold and in use. A proven success.

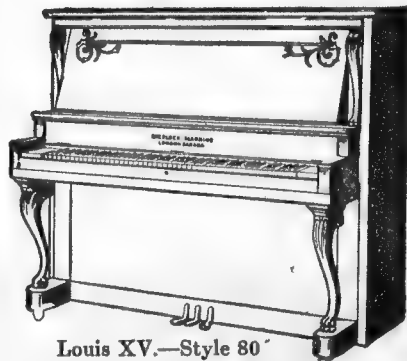
For pulling this plow investigate also the Avery "Light Weight" Gas Tractors and Undermounted Steam Traction Engines.

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WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

The regular monthly meeting of Waverley union was held recently with President Stoddart in the chair. The evening was spent in reading and discussing various communications from the Central office, having been attended to, various resolutions came up for attention. The resolution of Tofteld-Kingman union re the building and operating of a flour mill was endorsed and a number of members signified a willingness to risk \$5.00 or more in such a scheme. The method of loaning cheap money to settlers as adopted in New Zealand and other countries was read and discussed. A desire was expressed for more information along these lines. We understand that this will be forthcoming in a future circular. A motion was passed favoring the New Zealand Guarantee Advance Act.

The report of the organization of the Alberta Federation of Labor together with the constitution was considered and a motion passed in favor of same. The following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, that we urge as a feature in the form of machine contracts required of the government in the province of Alberta that all notes be made to fall due in May or later of the year following the purchase.

J. P. SWAYNE,
 Sec'y-Treas.

The U.F.A. picnic held by the Acme Union on July 26 was one of the biggest of the kind ever held in the province. The members, their families and friends turned out in force and made it a day all will remember. Circumstances over which they had no control, to wit, a broken automobile, stuck solid in a mud hole about half way between Calgary and Acme, made it impossible for President Tregillus and Secretary Fream to be present, but Assistant Secretary Woodbridge, who had relied on the somewhat slower but considerably surer, especially in wet weather, method of transportation, the C.P.R. mixed train, was here and gave an excellent address, giving a brief history of the organization and setting forth some of its aims. He explained how and why former organizations had failed and gave reasons for his faith that the U.F.A. would be a permanent force for the betterment of conditions that beset the farmer. He showed what had already been accomplished along the line of bettering the freight service from the farmers' standpoint and in the way of securing needed legislation along other lines.

In the evening a splendid banquet was served at the Alberta Hotel, followed by a good toast program. A photograph taken at the dinner is reproduced on this page.

Our campaign is still increasing nicely in spite of everyone being so busy at harvest work. This week we are indebted to Daily Creek union and several of the individual members of that union for their splendid donations to our fund for organization work:—

Amount previously acknowledged	\$333.35
Ironsprings union	1.20
Grand Ridge union .....	.60
Bathwell and McBride union	2.00
Sunny Glen union	5.25
Plainsfield union	1.05
Daily Creek union	44.75
D. H. Nichols	1.60
Otto Dersch	1.00
E. Lang	1.00
G. N. Russell	1.00
M. Muhly	1.00
Total	\$393.20

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta.

THE BEEF INDUSTRY

A long article has been received from Mr. A. J. Alcock, of Endon, Alta., dealing with the cattle industry of the West, and while the article itself contains a lot of useful information, still the way it is worded is such that it is nothing more nor less than an advertisement for a new venture, and if published as such would cost several hundred dollars. It hardly seems fair to request The Guide to give away such valuable space, so an effort is made herewith to give a digest of the article, eliminating the advertising.

In a late number of the British Columbia Magazine, an article appeared on the subject of cheap money for the farmer, and the writer showed in a very clear-sighted manner that agriculture is the foundation of all commerce. The article has evidently had the effect of making people think, and while cheaper money would be a tremendous stride in stimulating and strengthening the agricultural industry of the country, it does not fully cover the ground, for in securing cheaper money each individual farmer would continue to go his own way as a one-man power. What is required if the highest degree of success is to be attained is concerted action, and if a scheme of united co-operation on the part of the general public can be worked out, all consumers and home-providers to come in for their share of the scheme, the result should have a far-reaching effect in relieving the burdens which the producer and consumer now have to bear. This is especially true of the beef and mutton industry, the demand for which seems to be far larger than the supply. Besides this, the

tal to stock their farms, and are therefore unable to go into the mixed farming business, and in an effort to remedy this some of the farmers residing in the vicinity of Medicine Hat propose starting a company, whose business it will be to purchase stock and put them out with the farmers in the district on terms to be agreed upon, the farmers to receive one-half the increase of the stock committed to their charge in return for looking after same.

The information received to date tends to show the enterprise is still in the preliminary stage, but it is an interesting one and there is no doubt the readers of this page will be pleased to have further details when the plans are perfected.

HOW ABOUT IT?

The following extracts from a letter received from a farmer in Southern Alberta will be of interest as tending to show what difficulties have to be met upon the farm:—

"Your letter of 3rd inst. to hand, also \$43.92, which you obtained for me through your claims department for loss of grain. I thank you very much, and have no doubt that if I had not claimed it through your organization I should not have got it. I have great hope that in the future, through your paper and the U.F.A., we farmers will get a square deal, but in the meantime it is going pretty hard with us. Even the banks are against the farmers, but they finance the rich corporations who bleed the farmer.

"When I came here I bought 640 acres, partly irrigable and balance dry, as follows:

376 acres irrigable at \$25.00	
per acre	\$9,400.00
264 acres non-irrigable at \$15	
per acre	3,960.00
Improvements on land	10,000.00

Total cost of section.....\$23,360.00
 "Out of the section I have 560 acres in crop. I bought the land in 1908, and the amount above mentioned is actual money invested, and does not take into account the increase in value since I purchased. Besides this I have 22 horses, 12 cattle, 60 hogs and a full complement of implements worth at a conservative estimate \$6,840.00, or about \$30,000 in all, including land. Besides this, I have 550 acres in crop, all cut except 160 acres of oats, so that I am practically safe at valuing the crop at \$10 per acre, or \$5,500 clear of actual expense. I figure with an average land value increase of \$5 per acre that my net assets are today \$30,000, only unfortunately they could not be quickly realized.

"Now, this is what I am coming at. With this amount of first class security I have to almost go down upon my knees and beg the banks to give me an overdraft of \$2,500 till the end of the year. They hold as security \$30,000 worth of property, besides which I in-

District Directors:

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—George Bevington, Spruce Grove; Strathcona—J. R. Pointer, Strome; Red Deer—E. Carswell, Penhold; Calgary—H. Sorensen, Strathmore; Macleod—G. W. Buchanan, Cowley; Medicine Hat, W. S. Henry, Bow Island.

sured my crops against hail for \$6,500 (at a cost of \$500). My buildings are insured for \$4,000, and I have an annual water rent for supposed irrigated land of \$190 to insure against drought. I've been here five years, and only had one dry season, and then I could only irrigate about one acre a day from a ditch which was supposed to irrigate 800 acres.

"I'm just telling you these things to show the way I have insured against hail, fire and drought, and the banks (for as far as I can make out, one bank is the same as another) will not help the farmer at all. It just shows they have no faith in the country they represent. In my country, Australia, the government will advance up to 60 per cent. of the valuation of your farm, and the banks from 50 to 75 per cent., according to the man and his farm. If my farm was in Australia I could get \$15,000 easier than I can get \$2,500 here. The banks here charge eight per cent. interest, and in Australia six. When I first came here and had plenty of capital and therefore didn't require any assistance I was told by the banker: 'Now, Mr. —, if you want any money don't be afraid to come to us.' But last year, after two bad years, after I had my grain threshed, but before I could market it, that bank pushed me to the limit and I had hard work to make arrangements.

"All I can say is, after several experiences such as I have just described, that all the money I do make is going to be invested in Australia. If I could sell out tomorrow I would go back there, although, mind you, there was no bigger booster than myself when I first came here. I have no kick coming as regards the country and climate, but I do say this, that we farmers who are the backbone of any country are robbed by everyone; lumbermen, grain men, machinery men, railways. Then the banks do not help the farmers much, and the government do as little as they can. We in Australia pay taxes to the government, but we get some benefit, as we control the railways, telegraphs and telephones, street cars, etc. I think the people of Canada, and the West especially, have a fine country, one of the finest in the world, but the average man is so engrossed in chasing the almighty dollar that he will not give the necessary time to attend meetings that are for his own good, yet if he only knew it he would be making far more money attending these meetings than he is by keeping away.

"The farmer is the one class of people who will not co-operate, where co-operation means so much, but if he did he would be the ruler instead of being ruled as at present. The farmer is narrow-minded in many ways when he requires to be as broad-minded as the prairie he is cultivating. I do hope and wish you every success, and I only wish you were strong enough to finance country elevators and start a bank. Surely there are enough business men among the farmers to organize and run a farmers' bank, in the interest of farmers and granting loans, even at 8 per cent., but at least on fifty per cent. of the property valuation. I am sure if the bank was organized and had some good business men at the head it would meet with great success.

"If I do pull out of here, I shall always wish you success, and shall subscribe to The Guide to follow the Western farmers in their great work, but it is not a good thing to say that after living here for five years I was so disgusted with the grafting methods of the big corporations that I left the country."



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"Well, he figured it out on scientific lines. Somebody smuggled him a pair of trunks and after he got outside everybody thought he was running a marathon."

Manitoba Section

This Section of The Guide is conducted for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President

At a meeting of the Emerson branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, held Saturday, September 15, the two following resolutions were moved and carried unanimously:—

Moved by D. A. Fraser, seconded by W. A. Shields: "That the Central association be asked to use their influence with the Grain Survey Board in the following matter: That owing to the exceptional climatic conditions prevailing in the West this fall, that it will be almost impossible to have any ears of wheat that will have a percentage of sprouted grain in it without which the grain would grade No. 1 or 2 northern, and that the sprouted grains are easily cleaned out at the terminals and at the milling elevators; but that under our present grading system grain having any sprouted grain in are placed in the No. 3 northern grade, entailing in many cases a loss of from \$30 to \$60 per ear to the grower and a corresponding undue profit



Moose Hunting in Manitoba

to the miller and terminal elevator company. That the Central association use their influence to get this particular rigid inspection modified for the present season."

Moved by T. W. Knowles, seconded by G. Christie: "That the Dominion government having promised the Western farmers a sample market for the season of 1912, and that owing to conditions over which the farmer has no control, the immediate forming of a sample market at Winnipeg would in many cases improve the price of wheat slightly bleached and sprouted by from \$30 to \$60 per ear, that the Central association take the necessary steps to bring about the early formation of the promised sample market, as the wheat is now going forward and we strongly protest against any delay in this matter till the bulk of the Manitoba wheat has been sold."

AN OBVIOUS LESSON

For a hundred years there has not been an effective warship or a real fortification on the line dividing Canada from the United States. During that same period peace has existed between the two peoples on the northern half of this continent.

Every frontier in Europe is lined with fortresses. The sky over every sea is darkened with smoke belching from the funnels of warships. Across all European frontiers hostile armies have passed and repassed during the past century. In almost all European countries people go to bed at night fearing that they may be awakened before morning by the crash of artillery.

Is not the lesson obvious? Was not Carnegie right when he said that every new warship laid down is not a guardian of peace but an incentive to war?—Toronto Sun.

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We now number in our ranks thirteen thousand farmers. Our record in the past is one of which every farmer may be proud. The future looks brighter than ever.

In shipping your grain to The Grain Growers' Grain Company you get the highest value for your grain under existing marketing conditions. All the profits made by The Grain Growers' Grain Company are returned to the thirteen thousand shareholders in the form of dividends, or used to improve conditions for the grain growers generally.

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We are watching the world's markets every day. The immense amount of farmers' grain we control puts us in a position to take advantage of market conditions to a greater extent than any smaller company can do. Our aim is to create conditions by which the farmers will get the full value of their grain. In Manitoba we have our country elevators, and at Fort William we will be operating two big terminal elevators this season.

If you are on the C.P.R. or the G.T.P. consign your grain to "The Grain Growers' Grain Co., in care of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Terminal, Fort William, Ont." and send your shipping bill to The Grain Growers' Grain Co., Winnipeg, immediately. If you are on the C.N.R. bill to Port Arthur. The railway agent at your station will help you fill in your bill of lading.

The main thing is to get "The Grain Growers' Grain Co." on your bill, then mail it promptly with instructions to

GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

MANITOBA

Western Canadian Grain Statistics

Number of Cars of Grain and Total Quantities Inspected at Winnipeg and other points in the Western Division for the undermentioned periods as just issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce

	12 Months ending August 31, 1912	Same period 1911
Wheat, Spring—	No.	No.
One Hard	4	11
One Northern	3,909	13,252
Two Northern	19,281	27,326
Three Northern	31,525	21,760
Number 4	21,793	8,198
Feed	8,471	450
Rejected One	453	1,193
" Two	634	1,014
No Grade	16,401	1,077
Rejected	4,240	1,065
Condemned	388	75
No. 5	11,306	2,861
No. 6	13,647	2,075
No Established Grade	2	5
No. 1, White Fife	2	2
Total Spring Wheat	132,056	80,304
{ Cars	141,960,200	86,326,800
{ Bushels		
Wheat, Winter—		
One Alberta Red	20	76
Two "	211	470
Three "	1,609	353
One White Winter		1
Two "	2	7
Three "	17	17
Four "	6	4
One Mixed Winter		
Two "	1	4
Three "		
No Grade	148	5
Rejected One	20	4
" Two	15	2
"	6	14
No. 4	1,057	162
No. 5	588	83
Total Winter Wheat	3,700	1,202
{ Cars	3,977,500	1,292,150
{ Bushels		
Total Wheat	135,756	81,506
{ Cars	145,937,700	87,618,950
{ Bushels		
Oats—		
Extra Number One		1
Number One Canadian Western	124	398
" Two	6,988	7,407
" Three	2,150	1,167
Extra Number One Feed	7,174	2,654
Number One	5,215	1,228
" Two	1,610	458
Rejected	861	449
No Grade	3,623	61
Condemned	198	13
No. 1, 2 and 3 Black		10
No. 2 Mixed	26	23
Total Oats	27,969	13,869
{ Cars	53,141,100	26,351,100
{ Bushels		
Barley—		
Number Two		8
" Three Extra	14	4
" Three	2,921	1,327
" Four	1,365	563
Rejected	350	169
No Grade	263	19
Condemned	7	1
No. 3 Mixed		
Feed	331	38
Total Barley	5,251	2,129
{ Cars	6,301,200	6,554,800
{ Bushels		
Flaxseed—		
Number One N.W., Man.	1,181	2,707
" One Manitoba	2,191	374
Rejected	2,892	117
No Grade	313	7
Condemned	615	11
Total Flaxseed	7,190	3,216
{ Cars	7,190,000	3,216,000
{ Bushels		
Rye	35	17
{ Cars	42,000	19,400
{ Bushels		

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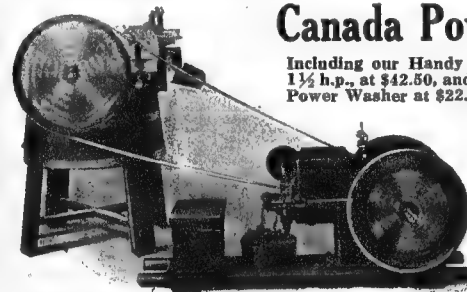
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	12 Months ending August 31, 1912	Same period 1911
Recapitulation	No.	No.
Grain—		
Wheat	Cars... 135,756	81,506
{ Bush... 145,937,700	87,618,950	
Oats	Cars... 27,969	13,869
{ Bush... 53,141,100	26,351,100	
Barley	Cars... 5,251	2,129
{ Bush... 6,301,200	2,554,800	
Flaxseed	Cars... 7,190	3,216
{ Bush... 7,190,000	3,216,000	
Rye	Cars... 35	17
{ Bush... 42,000	19,400	
Total Grain	Cars... 176,201	100,737
{ Bush... 212,612,000	119,760,250	
Canadian Pacific Railway	96,266	57,615
" " " Calgary	6,524	4,280
Canadian Northern Railway	53,692	30,675
Great Northern Railway, Duluth	7,505	1,199
Grand Trunk Pacific	12,214	6,968
Total	176,201	100,737
	Increase	Percentage of Increase
Increase and percentage of	C.P.R. 38,651	67.09
{ Calgary 2,244	52.43	
{ C.N.R. 23,017	75.02	
Increase of cars handled by Railroads	G.T.P. 6,306	525.92
{ Duluth 5,246	75.20	
Total	75,464	74.91

*Cars, 1,075 bushels.

Increase over same period last year, wheat 58,318,750 bushels.

Increase over same period last year. Total grain 92,851,750 bushels.

SASKATCHEWAN'S POPULAR VOTE

The official figures of the vote of the electors of Saskatchewan at the general elections held in that province on July 11 last, show the result to be as follows, approximately:

Liberals	48,014
Conservatives	34,659
Independents	1,268

The totals include only the majority—not the actual vote—in Kindersley and Willow Bunch. The aggregate is thus somewhat larger than as shown; but the figures are accurate as to the relative standing of the parties. The majority for the Liberals over the Conservatives, 13,355; for Liberals over Conservatives and Independents combined, 12,087. The elections are yet to be held in Athabasca and Cumberland, where the contests were deferred.

The vote complete so far as it is available is as follows:

Electoral Division	Lib.	Con.
Arm River	1138	502
Battleford	578	338
Biggar	754	552
Cannington	123	688
Canora	683	368
Estevan	1087	556
Eagle Creek	808	619
Francis	1067	700
Gull Lake	637	612
Hanley	1138	708
Humboldt	1073	340
Kerrobert	1078	577
Kindersley Maj.	89	
Kinistino	914	438
Last Mountain	1449	793
Lloydminster	606	517
Lumsden	809	950
Maple Creek	492	669
Melfort	818	646
Morse	876	548
Moosomin	1146	874
Milestone	1050	861
Moose Jaw City	791	951
Moose Jaw County	973	622
Moose Mountain	1001	896
North Battleford	1116	891
North Qu'Appelle	837	882
Pheasant Hills	1143	831
Pipestone	1006	982
Prince Albert City	626	947
Pelly	685	680
Pinto Creek	440	332
Quill Plains	1281	940
Redberry	1014	520
Regina City	1898	1596
Rosthern	718	590
Rosetown	997	804
Saltcoats	1357	475
Saskatoon City	1460	1359
Saskatoon County	922	500
Shellbrook	343	478
Souris	756	722
South Qu'Appelle	703	753
Swift Current	768	565
Thunder Creek	1244	1015
Tramping Lake	1117	878
Touchwood	1066	458
Vonda	1014	
Wadena	778	496
Weyburn	1433	904
Willow Bunch		Maj. 9
Yorkton	999	746

Votes were cast for Independent candidates as follows: Arm River, 245; Lloydminster, 402; Moose Jaw City, 58; Vonda (two candidates), 350 and 111. Total, 1,268.

GRAIN GROWERS' TELEPHONES

Under the new arrangement of the Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd. office a system of telephone has been put in, connecting every department of the office, whereby patrons can get in touch with the various departments required. The following might be cut out and preserved for reference:—

Private Branch Exchange Connecting all Departments.

Night calls before 8 a.m. and after 6 p.m. and holidays.

Main 5288 General Offices, Keewayden Building.	
" 5290 President, T. A. Crerar.	
" 5289 Vice-Pres., John Kennedy.	
" 5291 Secretary, Wm. Moffat.	
" 5289 Treasurer, F. W. Moore.	
" 5288 Accountant, J. A. Jenkins.	
" 5293 Elevator Department.	
" 5292 Supt., Wm. J. Lindsay.	
" 5294 Terminal Department.	
" 5295 Chief Clerk, A. Edwards.	
" 5292 Sampling Dept., Jas. Massie.	
" 5289 Grain Growers' Association, R. McKenzie.	

One Tractor-Day Equals One Team-Month

AN I H C tractor saves time, and time is money. As an illustration, a 45-horse power Titan or Mogul drawing an engine gang turns as much ground in one hour as could be turned with a walking plow in a day. If necessary, a tractor will work twenty-four hours a day, doing almost a month's work for a team and walking plow.

An I H C tractor saves money. If your seed bed must be prepared at a certain date to insure a profitable harvest, the tractor way is the cheapest way to plow, harrow, and pack it. To hire extra teams and help to accomplish the same amount of work in the same time would cost far more than doing the work with a tractor. Furthermore, this saving holds as true of the harvest time as of planting, and on a small farm as well as on a great bonanza ranch. There are few farm machines that save as much time and money as a reliable

I H C Kerosene-Gasoline Tractor

Nor is this all. An I H C tractor furnishes power for your threshing. It will haul the grain to market. It will grade the roads over which the grain is hauled. You can use it for well drilling, concrete mixing, irrigating and other pumping, and for many other purposes. Time, money, labor—these are the things that I H C tractors save.

I H C tractors are made in various styles, and in 12, 15, 20, 25, and 45-horse power sizes, for use on large and

small farms. I H C general purpose engines are made in all styles and sizes from 1 to 50-horse power. They furnish power for pumping, sawing, grinding, running the cream separator, feed grinder, or any other farm machine to which power can be profitably applied. They do satisfactory work in mill, shop and factory. The I H C local agent will give you catalogues and full information. See him, or, write the nearest branch house.

Western Canadian Branches

International Harvester Company of America (Incorporated)

At Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Weyburn, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



Load Your Own Cars and Fill Your Granary with a

New Taggart Portable Elevator

Entirely Strengthened and Remodelled

Will save its cost in one season

It is a Back Saver—Time Saver—Money Saver. It will save three men's time and two teams at least.

For loading cars and filling granaries—operated by gasoline engine which sits on front end of skids. We can supply engine, if wanted, or fit elevators to be run by your own engine by giving us speed and size of pulley. Will elevate from 500 to 1,000 bushels of wheat per hour according to power. We also have a Horse Power outfit complete, called our Junior Star. Only a few of them left. Our 1912 Model has improved Gearing and Frame and is as near to perfection as an elevator can be made for convenience and capacity. Write for descriptive circular. AGENTS WANTED.

The Harmer Implement Co.

WINNIPEG - MAN.

This cut shows Elevator mounted on truck with leg up and hopper swung back to let team drive up alongside of Elevator.



Construction

The "Taggart" Portable Grain Elevator is built with 18 or 21 ft. leg.

Grain is elevated by cups and conveyed by worm screw.

Mounted on skids or farm truck.

Hopper swings back out of the way for wagon, and will slide along conveyor so that it fits between the wheels of wagon and does away with the spilling of grain.

Leg swings down when moving and rests on front end of frame.

Spout may be swung in any direction either up and down or side ways.

Our Prices Are Right

LANDLORDISM IN ENGLAND

Winnipeg, Sept. 12.—O. C. Williams, of Liverpool, a prominent tea and coffee merchant, and well known in political circles in the Old Country, is in Winnipeg making a special study of conditions here. He is much interested in the cost of living and wages, and says that he is still at heart a free trader, for though he finds wages much higher here under protection than in free trade England, the difference has to be amply repaid in the way of higher cost of the necessities of life.

Mr. Williams was also strong in favor of the policy of Lloyd George, and states that when the next general election comes round the Liberals will return to power with as great a majority as before on the strength of a sound and vigorous land policy. "Our country," he continued, "is fifty years behind the time. We are only now coming to see reforms urged and carried through which should have been completed a score of years since. The tyranny of landlordism has been sore on the country. It has filled the pockets of those who have done not a hand's turn to earn what they have. It has stifled industry in a way that has not been for the best of the country. The country has been prospering as never before, and yet who benefits the most? The very man who does the least for it.

Landlord's Enormous Gains

"To take a concrete example of what I mean. Near my home city of Liverpool there is a place, Bootle, by name, which some years ago was a place of little consequence with no houses in the vicinity. In the last forty years it has grown rapidly. Industries have been planted there. The coming of the people there, the toilers and the moilers, has brought big civic improvements in their train, with a fine city park. Who has gained the most? The landlord. In 1871 Lord Derby, who is the landowner, had ground rents there of £10,000, and the rates which were collected were £10,000. In 1911, forty years later, we find that the ground rents are £100,000, and the taxes paid by the people £97,000. This but shows the contention. Something which is unfair, out of all reason, and absurd, and which should at once be changed.

"The people are making wealth for the lords, and only get for themselves a heavier burden to bear. What we want to do is to have the landlord put his own value on his land and tax him accordingly, and he will have to sell at his own valuation if he wants to get rid of the land.

"There is just another case in point. In Northumberland there is a fine clay soil in a certain district. A friend of mine intended to put up a plant for pottery work. He started a factory for

50 men and built houses. The work prospered and he announced his intention of putting up houses for 500. Do you think he could? No, the landlord stepped in and stifled the industry. The district was deprived of its development and the people suffered as the consequence."

FILLED ALL OUTDOORS

John H. Kimble, Secretary of the Farmers' National congress, said recently: "Such crops as we may hope to have this year bring to mind an Abe Lincoln story.

"A farmer once told Lincoln a whopping big fib about his hay crop. Lincoln, smiling his melancholy smile, drawled:

"'I've been cutting hay, too,'
" 'Good crop?' the farmer asked.
" 'Fine, very fine,' said Lincoln.
" 'How many tons?'
" 'Well, I don't know just how many tons,' said Lincoln carelessly, 'but my men stacked all they could outdoors, and then stored the rest in the barn.'"

A little boy who was very much puzzled over the theory of evolution questioned his mother thus:

"Mamma, am I descended from a monkey?"

"I don't know," the mother replied. "I never knew any of your father's people."

Grain for Apples

Prospects for the Development of a Profitable Trade Between Grain Growers and Nova Scotia Apple Growers.

Thomas H. Morse, representing the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, with headquarters at Berwick, N.S., was a visitor at The Guide office last week. Mr. Morse has been visiting Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon in the interests of the apple growers of Nova Scotia, and has succeeded in disposing of 15,000 barrels, mostly Gravensteins. He has sold these apples at \$2.00 per barrel, f.o.b. Berwick. The freight rate to Winnipeg is \$1.23, and to Calgary \$2.00 per barrel by the car lot. This is the second year that the Nova Scotia apple growers have marketed a part of their crop in the Prairie Provinces.

The revolution which the farmers of Nova Scotia have made in the apple trade during the last three years has been remarkable. For the past generation the apple trade of Nova Scotia has been conducted on somewhat haphazard methods. Speculators have played havoc with the farmers many times, and many an apple grower knows what it is to lose the whole or a good portion of the returns from his year's crop through the manipulations of the speculators. Five years ago the apple growers became inoculated with the co-operative germ. They know how to grow apples as well as any men in the world, and the fruit they produce is without superior. Everything went well until it came to marketing the fruit. Here was where they suffered. Finally after bitter experience they realized the truth of that old adage: "When you want anything well done, do it yourself."

Getting Together

They decided to get closer together and to form co-operative packing and shipping associations. The beginning was made by organizing at local shipping points. A group of farmers surrounding a local shipping point would organize into a co-operative fruit company with from thirty to fifty shareholders who in good years would have upwards of 30,000 barrels of apples for market. They then rented or purchased a large warehouse located at the shipping point. The warehouse was placed in the hands of a competent manager, who employed assistants for packing the fruit. The farmers instead of packing their fruit in their own orchards or fruit houses, as was the custom in the past, now pick their apples from the trees and haul them to the warehouse where they are all packed on a uniform scale, the farmer receiving a receipt for the apples he delivers. In this way the apples are better packed and consequently bring a better price, as the purchaser knows that he can rely upon the quality of the apples. In recent years the inspection of apples both by the Nova Scotia and the Dominion governments has been much more strict, to the great advantage of the apple grower. The government now fixes the grades on the apples and compels all packers to keep their fruit up to a high standard.

Marketing the Big Problem

The next problem was to market the fruit. A considerable quantity of the early varieties are marketed in Boston and New York at a good profit, after paying 75 cents per barrel duty to get into the American market. The chief

market for Nova Scotia apples, however, has always been in Great Britain, though last year they disposed of a large quantity in Germany, and the co-operators are looking for greater demand from the German market.

As the local organizations began to grow in number the farmers realized that there would be a great saving in cost and an increase in efficiency by having one central sales organization. Last year therefore, they secured a special act of incorporation from the Nova Scotia legislature by which all of the local organizations could amalgamate into one central organization. There are now twenty-five locals amalgamated with the central and they will market this year about 500,000 barrels of apples. It is expected that by next year three-quarters of the apple crop of Nova Scotia will be marketed by the United Fruit companies. Last year was a banner year for apples, the crop being about 1,750,000 barrels. This year it is expected that the total crop will be about 1,100,000 barrels.

Area Is Small

The apple growing district of Nova Scotia is practically confined to the small area between the North and South mountains known as the Annapolis Valley. The valley is about 70 miles in length and from 5 to 10 miles in width. In the olden days of the speculators' harvest the business of growing apples was considered precarious, and many farmers became discouraged. This order, however, is changed, and it is difficult to find men with more faith in their country than the apple growers of the Annapolis Valley. They have learned that there is a limitless demand for high grade apples and trees are being planted in enormous quantities every year, so that it is only a matter of a few years until there will be 5,000,000 barrels of apples produced in the Annapolis Valley.

The apple growers do not face the same difficulty in financing their crop as is met by the grain growers. The grain grower as soon as he loads his car expects to receive from 60 to 70 per cent. of the value of his grain immediately as an advance from the Grain Growers' Grain company, though the grain itself may not be sold for several months. On the other hand the apple growers do not receive any advance. Their sales, however, are usually made promptly, and the money distributed to the individual growers as soon as the remittances are received at headquarters. The apple growers thus finance themselves individually. This system relieves the apple grower of one of the most serious responsibilities which the grain grower faces.

Reciprocal Trade

Mr. Morse was very enthusiastic about the Western market, and during his stay in Winnipeg had an interview with T. A. Orerar, president of the Grain Growers' Grain company. The grain growers of the West are buying an ever-increasing quantity of apples, and if they could be purchased direct from the apple growers the heavy profit secured by the middlemen would be saved. Further, the apple growers and stock raisers of Nova Scotia require large quantities of oats and low grade wheat for feeding purposes. There is no doubt but that mutual trade arrangements could be made between the grain growers of the West and the apple growers of Nova Scotia for a profitable interchange of their produce. Mr. Morse will discuss this subject with the officers of his company upon his return to Nova Scotia. The Grain Growers' Grain company has already made arrangements to supply car lots of apples to any local associations that might be in a position to handle them this year in Manitoba. Owing to the short notice it is probable that no great quantity of apples can be handled by the grain growers this season, but by the perfecting of arrangements no doubt a market can be found in the West for Nova Scotia apples, especially of the early variety.

Apples! Apples!

\$5.50

Per
Barrel

We have made arrangement with the co-operative fruit growers of Nova Scotia by which we can deliver a carload of 175 barrels of apples, right from the famous Annapolis Valley, to any shipping point in Manitoba at \$5.50 per barrel. Carload may include following varieties:

Kings, Blenheims, Bishop Pippins, Spys. This is a good opportunity for Grain Growers' Associations to club together and get their apples at a low price. Orders must be received not later than October 12, accompanied by \$50 deposit.

Send Your
Orders to

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Limited
Winnipeg - Man.

Threshers' Account

Book

Postpaid
\$1.00

EVERY Thresherman should have an Account Book that will show him his profit and loss every day. This book is easy to keep and gives the standing every night. The threshing account may be handed to the farmer two minutes after the last sheaf has passed through the machine. Supplies to laborers are kept in a systematic form always ready to be deducted from the wages account. There can be no "leakholes."

The Threshers' Account Book contains:

- 2 sheets Time Book for Names, etc.
- 10 sheets Week's Record Forms.
- 20 Account Forms.
- 20 Duplicates of Accounts.
- 2 sheets Summary of Gains and Losses.
- 4 sheets Laborers' Petty Ledger.
- 2 sheets Standard Journal.
- 2 sheets Standard Ledger.
- 62 sheets of Labor-Saving Records.

Every
Thresherman
should have one

The book is bound in stiff boards, covered with leatherette, having projecting edges. A book constructed to stand rough usage. Size of book, 8¾ x 11¼.

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg - Man.

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WM. E. CLARK, 66 King Street
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

WHY BEHIND THE WAR SCARES?

Winnipeg, Sept. 10.—Francis Neilson, of London, England, Radical member of the British House of Commons for the Hyde division of Cheshire, made a vigorous rejoinder to certain views presented in this city by visitors from Great Britain with reference to the imminence of war with Germany. Mr. Neilson, who is described in "Who's Who" as critic, author, librettist, traveller, journalist, lecturer, pamphleteer and several other interesting things, including stage manager, playwright and golfer, was in Winnipeg for one day only, and was the guest of honor at a luncheon at the Angelus Cafe, where he spoke on the taxation of land values. Speaking afterwards of the German war scare, Mr. Neilson said that he had travelled extensively in all parts of England during the past year, and been in touch with the people of the country in every part of it, and that there was not the slightest trace of a war spirit, nor the slightest evidence of a desire to make war on the German nation. There was no enthusiasm for war, but on the contrary a very strong desire for the continuance of peace. There was not the slightest possibility, he declared, of creating a war scare in Great Britain.

War Scare Is Manufactured

All the talk of war was manufactured by the large interests, who were financially interested in the orders, which were given by the government, for the manufacture of the munitions of war, and the building of war vessels. There was expended annually for war purposes about \$300,000,000. There were vast profits for some one from these expenditures. The men who were profiting from the expenditures, controlled various newspapers, and the managers of these papers were engaged daily in the work of inciting the people of England to contribute these vast sums for the purposes of defence.

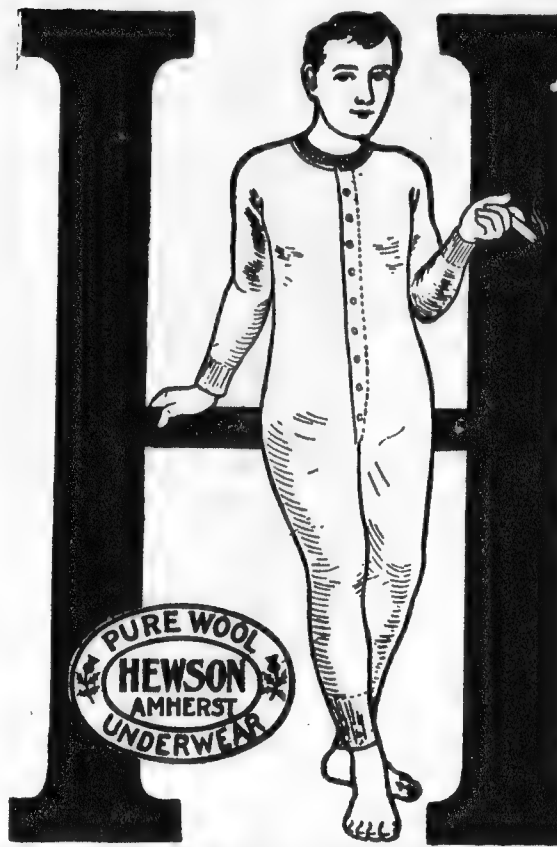
Knows People of England

"I ought to know the people of England," declared Mr. Neilson. "I have been in the past year in closer touch with more people of the democracy of England than any other men. I have been addressing large audiences steadily. I have been speaking on political questions, on the single tax movement. I have been engaged in the work of the brotherhood, which has become so large a force in England, and I have been constantly lecturing on questions relating to art. I have also been actively engaged in six bye-elections, in the past year, speaking three or four times a day, to audiences ranging from 500 to 5,000, and I declare that it is impossible to create a war spirit in England. If men like F. E. Smith and Walter Long come to Canada, and tell you that the people of England are thinking about war with Germany, they tell you what is not true. It is not a fact. There is no enthusiasm for war, nor thought of war, in the minds of the working people of Great Britain."

"What I hope to see in Great Britain is a lord of the admiralty, who will disregard the advice of the permanent officials of the department, and who will disregard the experts of the navy, and who will go in for a policy of retrenchment. It is impossible to cancel contracts which have already been made, but it is possible for the representative of the people of England to say that there must be an end to this steady increase in the expenditures on the navy, and who will insist on a reduction of £10,000,000 in the annual appropriation. If this reduction is made in England, the German chancellor will be compelled to follow suit. If he did not, he would be at once involved in endless difficulties with his own people in Germany, who would demand a corresponding reduction."

Canada's Duty

Asked for a statement on the question as to the duty of the people of Canada in the matter of the creation of a navy, Mr. Neilson said that it was no part of his duty to speak of the duty of the people of Canada, but he would say that if the people of the Dominion burdened themselves with the vast cost of the building of a Canadian navy they would get no thanks for it, from the working people of Great Britain.



HEWSON'S

UNSHRINKABLE UNDERWEAR

A delightful sense of comfort and warmth—a feeling of being well clad is experienced the moment you don a suit of Hewson's Unshrinkable Combinations. Made from choicest wools—fits smoothly and snugly to every line and curve of the figure—yields freely to every movement. Then too—there are no rough seams to irritate the skin—each seam being bound neatly by special machinery.

The next time you want underwear, don't just ask for underwear, ask for Hewson's Unshrinkable

Hewson Pure Wool Textiles, Limited
AMHERST, N.S.



Cooling and Delicious Summer Dishes Are Readily Prepared with

Benson's Prepared Corn

The Purest and Finest Corn Starch obtainable

The jaded "Summer Appetite" finds relief in the light, wholesome dishes which are quickly prepared from Benson's,—rich custards, pudding, blanc mange,

ice cream, etc. Try Benson's during the hot weather,—it's the most nourishing and easily digested Corn Starch produced, and forms an ideal food for children and convalescents.

Your Grocer has it—Ask him. Write To-day for Book of Recipes



THE EDWARDSBURG STARCH CO.
LIMITED
MONTREAL—CARDINAL—TORONTO—BRANTFORD—VANCOUVER



Regarding the possibility of an attack from Germany. Mr. Neilson said that while the bureaucracy of that country might wish to make war, and while war was sought by the men interested in the manufacture of the munitions of war, there were two classes of people by whom the war element was restrained. In the first place it was restrained by the financiers, the bankers of the country, and in the second place it was restrained by the great working class. The fear was expressed by leaders of the German people that the working people of the empire might fail to respond to the call to arms. There was great loyalty to the Fatherland, but there was a possibility that the working people might insist on seeing things with their own eyes. The German working people were becoming convinced that all their interests were bound up in the maintenance of peace, and that in war there was nothing for them but loss. In England a strong element for the maintenance of peace was the memory of the South African war. There were so many widows and orphaned children in the country as to constitute an object lesson for all.

A STIMULATING BOOK

Norman Angell (Ralph Lane) has written an article on the Panama Canal question, under the title "Why Not

Fight?" It seems a curious title to be chosen by a peace advocate with a celestial pen-name; but Mr. Lane is using it to drive home the lesson that Great Britain and the United States do not fight, and in all human probability will not fight over the Panama Canal or anything else. Why? And if they do not fight, why should any two nations fight?

Norman Angell, if we may judge by the brief cabled report, asks what would have happened if Germany and Great Britain had been engaged in as many and as serious controversies as Great Britain and the United States in the last century. Let us fill in the cabled report by enumerating some of these controversies:

- The Maine boundary.
- The Oregon boundary. "Fifty-four forty, or fight."
- The Trent affair.
- The Alabama affair.
- The Fenian invasion of Canada.
- The Atlantic Fisheries question.
- The question of Venezuela.
- The Alaskan boundary.

Some of these were quite as important as the question over which Great Britain and Russia went to war in the fifties. Almost any of them would be regarded, say by the National Review, as a suffi-

cient excuse for going to war with Germany. Yet Great Britain and the United States did not fight. Why?

To find the answer you should buy or borrow Norman Angell's book "The Great Illusion." Whether you are a peace man or a war man this book will interest you.

Norman Angell is not a peace man in the ordinary sense. He says nothing about the horrors of war, or its cruelty or inhumanity. He simply says that war does not pay.

He does not deny that life is a struggle. But he says that our struggle ought to have some intelligent aim, and that international war has none. It is like a bar-room fight, of which the sore-headed parties cannot remember the cause next morning. It is like "an idiot's tale, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

We do not here pursue the argument. Some of our readers may be able to detect fallacies in it. What we should like would be to have you read the book, which is one of the epoch-making works of the century. "Not a book, but a deed."—Toronto Star.

NOTE.—"The Great Illusion" may be obtained from the Book Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, for \$1.00 post paid.

Let Your New Range be a Kitchen Queen



Because the Kitchen Queen is a Range that gives Satisfaction

Its perfect baking qualities and economy of fuel have placed it high in the estimation of women who judge a range by what it is and what it does, rather than by what it costs. We confidently believe, and our many customers endorse the statement, that the Kitchen Queen is the equal of many ranges costing twenty dollars more. And that is not so wonderful as it sounds.

Because the Kitchen Queen is an EATON-Priced Range

It is made in one of the large foundries whose entire yearly output we control. It is made under conditions that permit the greatest economies in manufacture, and it is priced direct to our customers at one profit on the foundry cost. That's what we mean when we say it is EATON-priced, for EATON-priced means priced for your profit. It is a fact that our customers can buy the Kitchen Queen for less than stove dealers pay for a range of this class. Why not buy the EATON-priced range and profit by the difference? There is no doubt about the outcome of an Eaton purchase.

Because we guarantee every Range to give satisfaction or we will refund the purchase price and pay all carriage charges

If you are willing to believe that we can save you money on a range we ask you to order one at our risk. We undertake to send you a range that will be satisfactory in every way or give you back your money.

Refer to our Large Fall and Winter Catalogue

where you will find a full description and prices of all styles of Kitchen Queen Ranges. Send your order early, and if you are needing a new heater this fall it will pay you to carefully read your Catalogue before buying.

T. EATON & CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

FIGHTING FOR THE BABIES

In McClure's magazine for August there is an article on the mortality of infants which makes a strong plea for the salvation of baby lives.

It is stated that less than thirty years ago it was discovered that out of all the babies born one-third died before they reached the age of five years and that the death of babies under one year composed from one-fourth to one-fifth of the total death roll.

After facing these facts it was felt that something must be done and promptly. The key to the solution of the problem was discovered in two historic events. To quote from the article: "Twice, and twice only in recent times, has the infant mortality rate shown a marked decrease.

"First, when the Civil War in this country caused a cotton famine in England, and the mills of Lancashire shut down, throwing thousands of operatives out of work, as the total death rate among the shivering and starved population shot up, the baby death rate dropped steadily to a figure unprecedentedly low even for prosperous times.

"A few years later, when, during the Franco-Prussian war, the German army was bivouacked about Paris and privation and disease pushed up the death rate of the French capital, the same strange phenomenon was observed; the babies thrived on the hardships which killed off the adults; simultaneously, in those suburbs, from which in piping times of peace the rich little Parisians drafted their wet nurses, the baby death rate dropped from thirty-five per cent. to seventeen per cent. and remained at that figure during the time that communication with the city was cut off.

"The answer to the riddle in each case was the same: in prosperous times the young mothers went out to work; in hard times when there was no work they stayed at home and nursed their babies.

"Thus the first commandment for the baby rescuers was established; better a thousand times the natural food and care of a mother, even an ill-nourished and poverty-stricken mother, than a plentiful supply of artificial food combined with neglect."

And this gospel of feeding the baby at the breast applies to all mothers, whether they live in cities or on farms. Every doctor will tell you that the child who is fed on the mother's own milk has a far better chance of weathering the dog days of summer than the bottle-fed baby.

Because these and many other facts concerning the birth and raising of a baby are not as generally known as they should be we have had a physician prepare a small booklet containing much invaluable advice for the woman who is expecting a child and instructions for the proper care of the little one. We will send this booklet to any of our readers who write for it and enclose five cents to pay for printing and postage. If in sending for it you care to write a letter on any other matter of interest to Sunshiners I will be pleased to publish it.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

Address all your letters to Sunshine, Grain Growers Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

COULD USE CLOTHING

Dear Miss Beynon:—

I saw in The Guide that a lady had some pieces of dress stuff or anything that could be made up for little ones. I have five little ones, ages from 9 years to 7 months. We are on a homestead, and machinery and horses being too dear and crops being frozen seems to make it hard for a homesteader when he has no capital to start with. We find the things you need to work a homestead is the worst end of it. They cost so much, but still we all have our good health (thanks to our Maker), and Hope to see brighter days. I would pay express on the parcel and gladly make anything up, as five little ones need a lot of clothes. I have one girl, age eight, and the rest are boys.

HELPFUL.

SYMPATHY FOR LONESOME MARGARET

Dear Miss Beynon:—

I read the letter from Lonesome Margaret and could not refrain from answering it.

I think the same as you do about couples going away somewhere to be married.

It is pleasanter no doubt to go away, but they should consider their friends' and relatives' feelings.

I am not yet eighteen, but have been keeping house for some time. I am enclosing a stamped letter which I must request you to address to Lonesome Margaret. Oh, how I wish I could take her dear little boy and love and care for him, but I am neither wealthy or very healthy, so of course cannot do so. I am an American.

Yours truly,
LITTLE GIRLIE.

Dear Sunshine:—

I am sure it affords me much pleasure to send my first letter to The Guide as a Sunshine girl. We have organized a Sunshine Guild in Southminster and have had two meetings. We are starting with twenty-five interested members. Our motto is to do one kind act each day. We are also giving a badge to the one who does the kindest act during the week. The winner each week is decided by a vote of the members present.

Last Wednesday our president conducted the meeting splendidly, and the button was rewarded to Violet Tucker. We shall require badges and would like to ask if you have them and if they are still five cents each.

With best wishes to all Sunshiners, I close my first letter.

Yours sincerely,
AMY.

I am much interested in what you have told me about your club and would like to have further accounts of its doings.—F. M. B.



EVERY DAY ATTIRE

7484—Tucked Blouse or Shirt Waist, 36 to 46 bust. With Rolled-Over or Straight Cuffs, with or without High Turned-Over Collar. 2½ yards 36, 2 yards 44, for medium size.

7476—Fancy Blouse, 34 to 40 bust. With or without Lining, with or without Revers, with High or Round Neck, with Set-in Sleeves in Three-Quarter or Full Length. 2½ yards 36, with ¼ yard 27 inches wide for trimming, ¾ yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide, 3 yards of lace for frills, for medium size.

7340—Semi-Princess Gown, 34 to 42 bust. With Set-in Sleeves in Three-quarter Length with Cuffs, or Loose in Elbow Length, with Square Collar or High Neck and Turn-Over Collar. 5½ yards 36, with 1 yard 27 inches wide for trimming, for medium size.

7301—Girl's Dress, 8 to 12 years. With Sleeves Sewed to the Armholes, with or without Shield, with Straight Plaited Skirt. 3½ yards 36, with 1 yard 27 inches wide for the trimming, ½ yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide and ¼ yard of lace for under sleeves, for 10 year size.

7482—Girl's Costume, 8 to 12 years. With Belted Blouse and Six-Gored Skirt and Collar that can be made Square or Round. 4½ yards 36, ½ yard 27 inches wide for collar and cuffs, for 10 year size.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

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The preparation of appetising and nourishing food is often a perplexing matter but variety in food is essential and the troubles of the housewife have been greatly lessened by Bovril which is the most convenient form in which a complete food can be prepared. In a minute you can have comforting and nourishing bouillon or Bovril Tea. Bovril Sandwiches, thin bread and butter with Bovril spread lightly between, or hot buttered toast with a little Bovril are positive delicacies. Bovril is excellent for gravies and soups and a little used in reheating meat adds a choice piquancy and improves digestibility.

G-8-12

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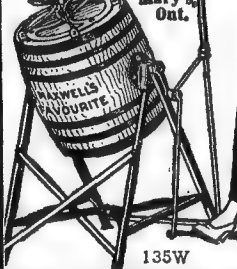
The light but rigid angle steel frame the bolted runners the combined foot and hand drive, the roller bearings, the strength and durability — these are features that have made Maxwell's "Favourite" famous the world over.

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One filling of 3½ pints will last 25 hours at the full candle power. Can be turned down and regulated just like city gas. It is cheaper to operate than electricity, gas or kerosene.



All the advantages of a coal oil lamp but no wicks to clean, no smell, and the oil cannot be spilled if lamp is knocked over.

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON



An interesting family of baby dogs. I wonder if any of our readers have any like them

LAST CALL FOR THE STORIES

There is still a week in which to set your wits to work to think out the best story that has ever been written for the Young Canada Club.

The subject is "My Unlucky Day," but if you haven't had any unlucky ones just pretend, as the little girls say when they play house, and see what a good story you can write us on this subject.

You remember that I said that I wanted at least a hundred stories. If all our readers would tell some other boy or girl about the Young Canada Club I think we would soon have a circle of readers reaching all over the West.

If you like writing stories and have not yet sent us one for this competition suppose you sit right down this minute and get out pen and ink and paper and set to work.

We will give three good story books for the three best compositions received before September 30.

Any boy or girl of sixteen years or under may send a story.

It must be written in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only.

Every boy or girl must get the teacher or one of their parents to certify that the story is their own work and that the age given is correct.

DIXIE PATTON.

Address all letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

AN EXPLANATION

Dear Dixie Patton:—

I am sending you a story for the story competition hoping it will not be too late.

One thing I would like to say about it is this. I could not call it original, for I took the idea from a story I read a long time ago. But the story only spoke of the man being in the river and the horse bringing assistance. I put the rest in myself, also wrote it in my own words. Will this be all right? I would like to ask a few questions. What is the age limit? May we send up puzzles to the Club, and would you print them? If I had my choice about the subjects for writing on, I should choose music, books, farm life, nature, etc.

I am having a room built all for myself just now, and shall for a long time be spending all my spare money on it. So you see, I am afraid I shall not be able to buy the cameras. I think it would be a very pleasant and interesting recreation, but I have been told it is rather expensive. Do you think so? I will write a nice, long letter another time.

Yours sincerely,

WINNIE BLACKETT.

You are indeed a lucky girl to graduate into a room of your own so early. Sixteen or under is the age limit.—D. P.

THE SWALLOW

The swallows are not very plentiful here in Saskatchewan, that is where I live, and for that reason the few which there are, are more liked and taken notice of.

They are rather small and very pretty, being blue-black or smoky except the breast, which is orange.

They fly very gracefully, skimming, swooping and diving through the air. The forked tail gives it a good appearance while in the air.

Their nest is built of mud, straw and lined with feathers. They lay from five to six natural color, spotted with brown, eggs in a nest.

They build in bridges and in the eaves of old barns.

Last summer they built a nest in the bridge that runs across our creek, and as near as I can tell they laid and hatched twice in the same season, and this spring they built a new nest near the old one.

The swallows live on insects and worms. They are very seldom seen on the ground, but light on fences.

They go away South early in the fall, as they cannot endure the cold weather.

The swallow does not sing like the robin, but chirps.

HAZEL STEEVES.
Age 13.

THE STORY OF A DOG

Major is the name of a faithful old dog we used to have two years ago. He was twelve years old when he died, and was true to his duty all that time.

Father had a place two miles distant from home, and in winter time had to go every day to feed the cattle, and of course Major would go with him.

One day it was bitter cold and stormy, so on the daily trip father and Major started, the dog taking the lead. He would run on ahead, then sit down with his back to the storm and wait till father would come, but if father was longer than the dog thought he should be, he would run back and meet him.

We miss Major very much for watching and bringing the cows, as he used to go for the cows all by himself and not run them one step.

LEANORA MORRISON.
Age 14.

THE RABBIT

The bush rabbit is a cute little fellow with long ears and bright little eyes. In winter its fur is as white as the snow, and in summer it is brown. The rabbit in winter makes paths in the snow, where it hops back and forth so much in the same path. In winter the food of the rabbit equals to the bark of little bushes such as willow and poplar. The rabbit is a shy animal. Last fall mamma had been to town and she brought us home some butterscotch candies with the paper on them. We had been eating them outdoors and had left a piece of paper out, and a rabbit seeing the piece of yellow paper came right up to the door and began to suck it. It looked cute as it sat there holding the piece of paper in its front paws.

VIVIAN WHITMAN.
Age 11.

MISSING!

Thousands of readers are missing our offer to send FREE our large range of patterns of OUR FAMOUS SUITS or OVERCOATS TO MEASURE (Carriage and Duty Paid) at \$8.60 (valued by our customers at \$20). Together with patterns we will also send a tape measure, fashion plate, and full instructions how to measure yourself, ALL FREE. You have only to read our book of testimonials and you will be convinced that no other firm in the world can approach us for value. Money returned if you are not satisfied.

Address for Patterns:

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Capacity
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WORK THIS PUZZLE!

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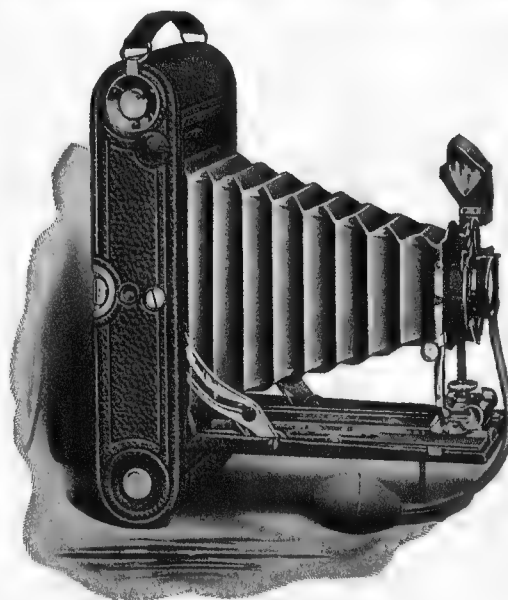


\$50
CASH
PRIZE

ALSO A PRIZE OF \$10 for NEATEST SOLUTION. Somebody who sends for particulars of this Puzzle Contest telling us WHAT TWO CITIES ARE REPRESENTED by the above Two Sketches, will receive a \$50 GOLD WATCH or \$50 IN GOLD MONEY! Try it at once. It may be you. Write the names of the Cities in a letter or postcard, giving your Name and Address plainly.

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DEPT. 20



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Continued from Page 8

exist, whether they be professional men who live in a city or farmers who rent the land. They have to sell the products of their labor, be they in the form of the fruits of the land or their own brains, high in order to cover the high rent.

If the people in England would get this increased value for themselves, to whom it justly belongs, in the form of taxes to support the government, England would be the cheapest place to live on earth, because of the cheap water transportation and no tariff taxes. It is almost impossible to give accurate figures of the cost of the protective tariff to us in Western Canada, because of the difference in valuation on the different articles, but 25 per cent. will not be too high in figuring on personal wearing material used in every household. It costs me at an average of \$60 per head of my family for the most necessary clothing and shoes per annum. The same I could purchase for \$48 in England of much better grade. My family consists of 14 persons, consequently I pay on tariff taxes the nice little sum of \$168 only to keep my family covered with ordinary clothing, aside from overcoats, fur coats, etc. Add to this the cost of collecting these taxes, the army of officers necessary, who are non-producers and have to be kept by the producers. The man with a large family, who is the most valuable one to a nation, is punished the most. On household and farm implements, 25 per cent. can safely be deducted from the present price as a charge to the tariff, together with a charge of 5 per cent. for collecting these taxes. How much this would reduce the price for the user of the different articles in the house and on the farm everybody can easily figure out himself.

But the difference in price is the least of the evils put on the shoulders of the farmers by the protective tariff. Through the elimination of competition, the different concerns have grown financially so strong that by combining together they have a monopoly on the trade and make their own terms, to which the farmer has to consent or do without the implements he has to have in order to do his farming in a modern way. Freedom of contract does not exist any more in making a contract for implements. The government in bringing settlers to the land ought to be aware of its own responsibility in regard to the settler's future, by at least giving him the opportunity to purchase his necessities in a competitive market.

The statement that a tariff on implements is the most just and least felt way to provide the expenses of government is false altogether. It is not just because the most industrious people are taxed the most by it. It is not felt for the same reason as when a man's pocket is picked he is ignorant of the fact and does not find out until he beholds the result. The same with the tariff; the people are ignorant of the sum they are relieved of, but they behold the result and are aroused. The collected tariff revenue finally comes out of the land, because the manufacturer, wholesaler, and retailer, all have to add the revenue cost as burdens to their selling price, and the farmer has to pay it, without knowing how much of it was revenue and how much just added for good measure. Land receives its value only through the industry and settlement of all the people, and all the people are entitled to this increase in value and the only just way to have it come back to the people is through taxing it for the support of a government by the people and for the people.

G. MALOHOW.

Stavely, Alta.

THE GOVERNMENT CONTRACT AND PROTECTION

Editor, Guide:—I see in the last Weekly Free Press that the farmers of Canada and the Western organizations in special have great reason to congratulate themselves since the government has let the contract for building the first terminal elevator on the lakes to be owned by the people for the people. But, Mr. Editor, how grandly the gov-

ernment illustrates in this deal the absolute inconsistency and unreasonableness of old party political doctrine. How plain have these worthies not sought to make it to us, that Canada would not be Canada in a short night, if we relinquished the principle (mark the word) of Protection. Our infant industries would take colic and die; wages would no longer secure, as at present, affluence to our sons of toil, who would in fact be jobless; and in fact our

country would go to the "demnition bow-wows."

Protection first, protection last, protection all the time. Nevertheless, when the government has a "little job" of near two million dollars to let, it simply adapts the words of the illustrious—or infamous—General Bell, of Colorado, during the great coal miners' strike and says: "To hell with protection." When we want a job done by Canadian contractors may go chase

yourselves, and since there is no election in sight, you Canadian workingmen can go hungry or work for the blooming Yankees for—just to show that our principles are for campaign purposes only—we have let the job to Barnett and McQueen Co., of Minneapolis. Even my little dog laughed.

Yours for commonsense in public affairs,

DANIEL F. BOISSEVAIN.
Strathmore, Alta.



← DIRECT FROM FACTORY TO KITCHEN →

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WHEN BUYING YOUR
RANGE
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If you want to save from \$25 to \$30, and at the same time get the most satisfactory kitchen range made, write for our Catalogue and look into the merits of the "DOMINION PRIDE," at from \$41 to \$49.
If we sold you identically the same range in the usual way, through a dealer, you would have to pay from \$69 to \$78 for it. You would be paying two extra profits—to wholesaler and retailer—which would add \$25 to \$30 to the cost of your range, but absolutely nothing to its value.

"The Evolution of the Cook Stove"

TELL about cooking from the time the Cave Dwellers dropped hot stones into the pot to boil it. It also tells all about "Dominion Pride" Ranges. Whether you need a Range just now or not you will enjoy reading this book.

Write for Free Copy.

Besides costing much less than other ranges in its class, the "DOMINION PRIDE" is much more satisfactory. It is made of tough, strong, malleable iron and the best blue polished steel—materials which will not warp, crack or break.

The polished steel does not need blacking—simply rub it over with a cloth. With its cold rolled steel plate oven—sectional iron fire-box lining, with air chambers—and double-walled flues lined with asbestos—the "DOMINION PRIDE" is the most economical range you can buy. Actual tests have proved that it saves over 30% of fuel, burning either wood or coal.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT

A "DOMINION PRIDE" Range, with high closet shelf and elevated tank or flush reservoir, with zinc sheet to go under range, 8 sections blue polished steel pipe and two elbows, will be delivered to any station in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces for \$41, or to any station in the four Western Provinces for \$49—\$5 to be sent with order and balance to be paid when the Range is delivered at your station. If not convenient to pay cash we will arrange to accept your note.

Canada Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co., Limited, Oshawa, Ont.

When writing it will be a distinct favor to us if you will mention this paper.



Buy the Right Plow

A careful, thorough examination of Oliver plow features shows you that the Oliver is the right plow for your work in practically every case. The conditions of your locality were carefully studied by men whose business it is to know, and an Oliver plow was designed to meet those conditions. The Oliver trade-mark has stood for the best in plows for over fifty years.

Oliver Plows Are Made in Canada

by Canadian Workmen—

To Meet Canadian Soil and Plowing Conditions

YOU can recognize Oliver sulky and gang plows by the center Litch which enables you to hitch four horses abreast with no horse walking on the plowed ground and without side strain on the beams; by the long, easy curve to shares and moldboards; by the extra high wheels with dust and sand-proof adjustable bearings and extra wide tires; and by the land wheel running parallel with the frame. You know what these features mean; light running, long wear, better work, the right plow to buy.

Oliver tractor gangs are built up of 4, 5, and 6 base sections, enabling you to build up a gang with any desired number of bottoms. This construction also makes the Oliver tractor gang the most flexible of all. An Oliver plow, even as large as 55 bases, follows the lay of the land and plows evenly on irregular or rolling surfaces.

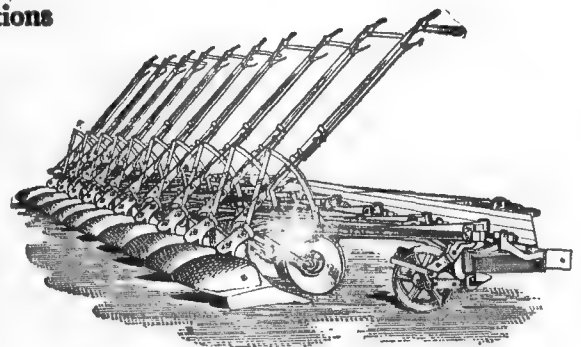
We can only indicate a few of the many important features of Oliver plows. See and study the plows for yourself at the I H C local agent's place of business.

You know the kind of plow you need. You will find just that plow in the Oliver line that the I H C local agent will show you. Get ready for the best and easiest fall plowing you ever did by buying an Oliver plow. Get catalogue and full information from the I H C local agent, or write the nearest branch house.

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I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizer, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to I H C Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



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WINNIPEG, MAN.

Reference: The Royal Bank of Canada

BAD weather for Threshing—Increased Premiums for Cash Wheat. Again this season we are facing bad weather, delayed threshing. Exporters are urgently requiring cash grain that is actually unloaded at terminal elevators to fill their contracts for shipment which they made in expectation of an early movement that did not materialize on account of the weather.

We strongly advise shippers at the present time to let their cars come forward and be inspected, or better still become "Spot" wheat.

Cars that are inspected and gone past Winnipeg towards Terminal Elevators are in good demand. However, the importing world is now buying cheaper American Wheat, so hurry out your first shipments ere the temporary necessity of exporters is satisfied. Send us samples of Barley before shipping, if it is malting Barley of fair color we can get you a good premium.

Let us handle your shipments. Already the new firm is doing a nice business. We want satisfied customers and shall spare no efforts to give them a good service.

REDISTRIBUTION NEEDED

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—The need of redistribution is emphasized in a blue book, just issued by the clerk of the crown in chancery, giving the detailed results of the general election a year ago. The vote in each poll is given. As was shown by the census there has been a strong movement from the rural districts to the cities. The result is that some of the urban constituencies with a population of 100,000 have but one member while rural counties with 10,000 population have an equal representation. It has always been customary to concede a smaller unit to the country districts than to the cities, but in any event the representation of the latter is bound to be increased. Maisonneuve, with 170,978, is the largest, and Soulanges, the smallest of the constituencies.

Montreal and Toronto both will have more members and the same will apply to Winnipeg and Vancouver. In Quebec it seems likely that Soulanges will be added to Vaudreuil, L'Islet to Montmagny, possibly Laval to L'Assomption, while other constituencies may be united. In any event the province of Quebec will still have sixty-five members.

In Ontario constituencies likely to be lopped off are one of Simcoe's, one of the Middlesex's, one of the Huron's, North Lanark, possibly Leeds and one or two others.

The representation of new Ontario will be increased by two or three. Ottawa's representation is likely to remain as it is, save that the annexed suburbs will be added to the Federal constituency.

WANT INTERIOR ELEVATORS

The convention of the Western Associated Beards of Trade, after a warm discussion carried a resolution supporting interior elevators. Regina delegates were unalterably opposed to the principle and theory of interior storage elevators. Deputy Minister of Agriculture Mantle gave an address against the proposition. He had a sturdy opponent in H. McKellar, the editor of the Saskatchewan Farmer. Mr. Mantle's remarks did not sway the convention, on the problem of grain transportation

and marketing. Mr. McKellar, who was a former deputy minister of agriculture in Manitoba, addressed the convention in powerful fashion, championing the cause of the interior storage elevator. Calgary joined in with Moose Jaw in favor of the advisability of interior storage elevators. The resolution memorializing the Dominion to this effect was carried.

Protest Against Subdivisions

The resolution of the subdivision evil was amended and carried as follows:—

"Be it resolved that this association places on record its sharpest condemnation of all attempts to mislead the people of Eastern Canada and the Old Country, by parties having worthless subdivisions to exploit, and warn intending purchasers to investigate fully all such propositions before investing, and we also memorialize the different provincial governments to give consideration to this problem, with a view to taking such steps as may be within their power to remedy this evil."

The Red Deer delegate, Davidson, brought in the resolution in favor of terminal elevator facilities on the Pacific coast.

LAURIER STILL URGES RECIPROCITY

Montreal, Sept. 15.—"We want a larger market and that market is in the United States," was the text preached yesterday by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who, with their friends from Montreal and elsewhere to the number of several thousand, held a demonstration at St. Clet, in the county of Soulanges.

Reciprocity was in the air, while the devices were "Down with the trusts and the larger markets."

Sir Wilfrid told his hearers that Canada had 250,000 bushels of grain to export, and as the time would come when England could not take this surplus a market must be found elsewhere. His government had offered a market, but the present rulers of Canada were responsible for the people's refusal and must find a substitute, which he intimated was to the south of us.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS

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Bring Satisfactory Results

Past favors appreciated. May we hope for a continuance this season? We are still at your service and ready to give you the best that is in us. If you are not already on our shipping list we would like an opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of our service. TRY US. Shipping bills gladly sent on request. Send us your samples. Grading of all cars carefully watched.

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References: Royal and Union Banks.

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M. E. SMITH
Manager

U. S. GRANGE AND RECIPROCITY

National Grange Monthly (official organ of U. S. Grange): A word may properly be spoken just now regarding the attitude of the Grange in the United States and of the farmers in general, towards the Canadian Reciprocity proposition, which was so prominently before the public the early part of the year and whose repeal is now under consideration. At that time the Grange stood squarely opposed to Reciprocity, denounced it as unfair to the farmer and detrimental to his interests, and insisted that if it was to be free trade for one, it must be free trade for all.

That this position was supported by nine-tenths of the thoughtful farmers of the United States, there is not the slightest question. The representatives of nearly a score of State Granges, with officers of the National Grange, appeared several times before the Senate finance committee in protest against Reciprocity; while a delegation of these Grange representatives personally went before President Taft and told him, clearly and unmistakably, that his Canadian Reciprocity measure wasn't fair, that it discriminated against the farmer's interests and that to enact it meant nothing less than a blow to the income of every farmer in the United States.

Further than this the farmers did not hesitate to say—and thousands of them said it over their own signature, in protest or appeal—that not only were they absolutely opposed to Reciprocity but that everyone who attempted to force so unjust a measure through could not be considered otherwise than as a foe to the farmers, and to be hereafter treated accordingly.

This was the position of the Grange and of the farmers fifteen months ago; and it is the purpose of this editorial to make the public declaration, as widely as possible and without question or qualification, that the Grange and the farmers have not changed one whit their attitude on the Reciprocity issue. Regardless of every statement to the contrary which may appear in the press, from whatever source inspired, the Grange and the Grange people believe today, exactly as they did fifteen months ago, that the Reciprocity deal was an outrageous measure and that in its consummation President Taft and his associates struck a blow in the face of every ambitious farmer in this country, whose ill effects were prevented only by the refusal of the Canadian people to ratify so evident a monstrosity.

NOTE.—If Reciprocity is a bad bargain for the American farmers, how is it also bad for the Canadian farmers? —Editor, Guide.

WORLD'S TOTAL GRAIN CROP

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 21.—Special.—A cablegram from the International Agricultural institute today gives the total production of wheat for the countries so far reported as 3,199,467,000 bushels, or 106.7 per cent. of the same countries last year; rye, 1,588,000,000, or 117.7 per cent.; barley, 1,174,000,000, or 105.7 per cent.; oats, 3,297,000,000 or 117.8 per cent.; corn, 3,616,000,000, or 117 per cent.

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GRAIN SHIPPERS, ATTENTION!

The Standard Grain Storage Calculator

Will help you figure Freight, Storage Charges, Dockage, Handling and Selling Charges; and gives much information re Grain Shipments in general

A HANDY BOOK FOR THE FARMER!

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344 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

MANY DID NOT VOTE

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—Only seventy per cent. of the qualified electors exercised their franchise in the federal elections of last September. Out of a total of over 1,850,000 electors whose names were on the voters' lists 1,307,528 cast their ballots, of these 669,567 voted for Conservative candidates, 625,096 voted Liberal, and 12,865 voted for Independent, Labor and Socialist candidates.

The Conservatives polled 44,461 votes more than the Liberals, or only a little over two per cent. of the total electorate, despite the majority of 47, or 21 per cent. in the Commons. The Conservative popular majority is due entirely to the city vote. The rural polls give a popular Liberal majority of upward of thirty thousand.

These are some of the salient facts to be deduced from a study of a blue book just issued by the clerk of the crown in chancery, J. G. Foley, giving the figures by constituencies and by polling subdivisions in last year's election.

Nova Scotia electors evidently take their voting privileges more seriously than the men of the other provinces. Out of 136,994 voters on the provincial lists, 113,022, or 82 per cent., cast their ballots. In British Columbia at the other extreme, 43,559 votes were cast, or only 52 per cent. of the 83,081 names on the voters' lists. Quebec polled 70 per cent. of the total number on the lists, or 324,039 out of 445,288; Ontario polled 480,572 out of 693,485, or 69 per cent.; New Brunswick, 79,072 out of 101,112, or 79 per cent.; Manitoba, 77,696 out of 98,588, or 78 per cent.; Saskatchewan, 89,043 out of 142,414, or 62 per cent.; Alberta, 69,775 out of 107,228, or 65 per cent.

BISHOP OF MANCHESTER ADVOCATES CO-OPERATION

Manchester, England, Sept. 2.—The Bishop of Manchester (Dr. Knox) preached a sermon at Blackpool on Friday last in connection with his mission at the popular seaside resort, his subject being "The Message of Christ to an Age of Unrest." In the course of his address the Bishop said that no lasting and substantial change in the organization of labor could arise from rebellions, and for his own part he did not believe that it would arise either from strikes or lock-outs, but it would come from the conscience of men teaching them that in the wage system there was something contrary to righteousness and morality. To many wage-earners there was no doubt that the system appeared to sin, and sin very glaringly, against righteousness, justice and mercy. To many wage-earners it seemed that there was nothing like a fair division of the profits of labor between capital on the one side and the labor on the other. A man who went to work for his 20s. or more a week contrasted his lot with the capitalist who was receiving perhaps his thousands, but in putting in that way the laborer was comparing the profits of one capitalist with wages of many laborers. There was no doubt that there were many cases in which it could be urged, and effectively urged, that the share of capital was quite in keeping with the share of labor. Proceeding, Dr. Knox pointed out that if all the capital that was lost in the railway and coal strikes and the cotton lockout by laborers had all been invested in businesses bought by labor, run by labor, and all the profits to go to labor, it would have been much better. He knew of nothing in the law at the present time which would have prevented such an experiment, and he was sure it would have resulted in better conditions for the working class.

The Bishop asked how it was that co-operation was not more widely used by labor in order to get over the difficulties of the present time. The answer was that whilst in some parts of Lancashire co-operation had been tried with most successful results, there being a marvellous strengthening of the character of those who co-operated, on the other hand there were still large numbers of their countrymen who could not sufficiently trust one another to be co-operators, to risk their savings in co-operative enterprises. It was character more than anything else that was needed to bring the system of wages to a greater perfection, or to replace it by some better system. Education had brought about the industrial unrest; it had enlarged the horizon of the workers, and made them desirous of a more complete and a more refined life.

Ship Your Grain To Us!

Take advantage of our experience. We never sacrifice grain that farmers ship us. We know HOW and WHEN to sell on bulges, and we avoid selling on declines. Our business has been built up on our motto: "GOOD RETURNS TO FARMERS." We have been established for twenty-eight years. Don't you believe our experience could be made valuable to you?

Our commission is ONE CENT per bushel—too small to pay anything to agents. We have no agents; you get THE FULL NET PRICE at which your grain is sold, less our 1c per bushel commission.

If your car is loaded and you cannot wait for shipping instructions, and if you are on the C.P.R. or G.T.P. Ry., ship to "McBean Bros., Fort William." If on the C.N.R. ship to "McBean Bros., Port Arthur."

If at all possible we strongly advise loading direct from your wagon into the car, thus preserving the identity

of your grain, and also ensuring that you get paid for every bushel you put into the car.

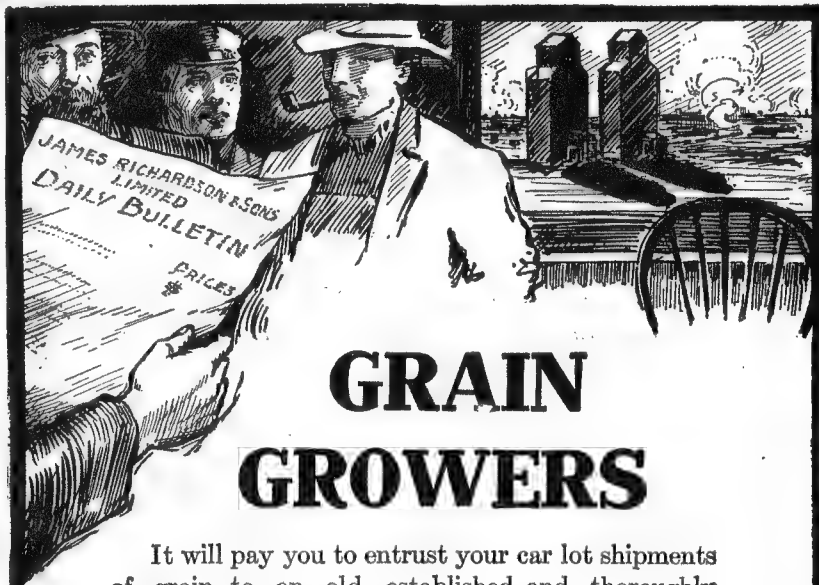
Send us a six or eight ounce sample of your grain and we will advise you its real value. Even the poorest qualities can be made to draw a good price if properly handled. We understand this business thoroughly, and those are the points that count. Write us for market prospects; you need the BEST; it means MONEY to you. We are not looking for very low prices this coming season.

We are licensed and bonded.

NOTE.—A large yield of grain this fall does not mean low prices. Europe needs every bushel of our grain, and will be willing to pay good prices for it. Should prices get below a fair legitimate value, don't sacrifice. Write us for advice. Reference: BANK OF HAMILTON, WINNIPEG, MAN.

McBEAN BROS., GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

ESTABLISHED SINCE 1884 AND STILL AT IT



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It will pay you to entrust your car lot shipments of grain to an old, established and thoroughly reliable firm. Our fifty-five years' experience in buying and selling grain is used to the advantage of our customers. We have experts who check up closely the grading, selling, and adjusting of each car.

Let us send one of our 1912 edition "Data for Grain Shippers." You will find it full of valuable information.

Will be pleased to send you our daily bulletin on the market when you are shipping.

Your enquiries will have our prompt attention.

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS LTD

COMMISSION DEPARTMENT
GRAIN EXCHANGE CALGARY. TRUST & LOAN BLDG. WINNIPEG

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats Car Lots Option Trading Flax, Barley

NET BIDS Wired on Request CONSIGNMENTS Sold to the Highest Bidder

Agents wanted at all points where we are not represented. Write us at once for terms

GRAIN STORAGE CALCULATION

A very handy book for the big grain shipper has just been prepared by J. Eugene Bisailon, under the title of "The Standard Grain Storage Calculator." It is fully indexed marginally and shows at a glance:

The amount of storage charges on any number of bushels from 1 to 25,000 bushels at 1-30th cents per day per bushel, for any number of days from 1 day to 200 days;

The amount of elevation charges on any number of bushels from 1 to 50,000 bushels at 1/8, 1/4, 3/8, 1/2, 5/8, 3/4 cents per bushel;

The amount of elevation charges on any number of bushels from 1 to 25,000 at 1 1/4, 1 1/2, 1 3/4 cents per bushel;

The amount of freight charges on any car lot of grain from 10 lbs. to 99,000 lbs., at a freight rate of from 11 cents to 30 cents per 100 lbs.;

The contents of any car lot of grain in bushels and pounds, at 60 lbs., 56 lbs., 48 lbs., 34 lbs., and 32 lbs. to a bushel when the weight is given in pounds;

The gross-weight, net-weight and dockage of any car lot of grain at 60 lbs. and 56 lbs. to the bushel with a dockage of 1 1/2%, 2%, 2 1/2%, 3%, 3 1/2%, 4% and 5%;

The fractional values of bushels from 1,000 to 50,000 bushels, at from 1/16 to 1/4 cents per bushel;

The freight rate per bushel on grain of 60 lbs., 56 lbs., 48 lbs., 34 lbs., and 32 lbs. per bushel, when rate is given at from 11 cents to 30 cents per 100 lbs.;

The number of pounds of grain at 60 lbs., 56 lbs., 48 lbs., 34 lbs., and 32 lbs. to a bushel contained in from 1 to 2,500 bushels;

The number of days storage between any two dates.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, Sept. 23, 1912)

Wheat—The dominating influence in the market still continues to be the weather. With receipts continuing very light, owing to the very wet weather, the big premiums going on spot wheat have, to the surprise of every one, held steady throughout the week. At the time of writing it seems that this condition is bound to continue until we get a free movement of the crop. During some days it has been possible to sell grain en route on a basis of grade; but, for the most part, there have been no buyers except for grain already passed inspection. It has been possible to make slightly better sales right along if guarantee of delivery at a certain date could be given, but with the hauling of the cars by the railways an uncertain quantity no one has cared to sell very much stuff in this way.

Oats—Receipts on oats have been practically nil, and with the stocks in the terminals very low fancy prices have been going for this grain. It looks now as if the best thing for farmers who may have oats to market would be to rush them down as soon as possible. The reports from the chief oat growing districts in the country are not at all favorable, and we do not look for any very free movement of this grain for some little time.

Barley—Barley has done a little better in price, and with receipts on this grain very light, we think prices will hold good for some time.

Flax—October flax closed unchanged; but spot flax is bringing four to five cents more than a week ago. Reports would indicate that on the whole this crop is very late throughout the West, and this will help to keep prices steady.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Oct.	Dec.	May
Sept. 17	88½	85½	90½
Sept. 18	89½	86½	91½
Sept. 19	89½	86½	91½
Sept. 20	89½	86½	91½
Sept. 21	89½	86½	91½
Sept. 22	89½	86½	91½
Sept. 23	89½	86½	91½
Oats—			
Sept. 17	39½	38	...
Sept. 18	37½	33½	...
Sept. 19	37½	33½	...
Sept. 20	39½	34½	...
Sept. 21	39½	34½	...
Sept. 22	39½	34½	...
Sept. 23	39½	34½	...
Flax—			
Sept. 17	155½	...	...
Sept. 18	157	...	...
Sept. 19	157	...	...
Sept. 20	159	...	...
Sept. 21	158	...	...
Sept. 22	158	...	...
Sept. 23	158	...	...

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

Sample Market, Sept. 21

No. 1 hard wheat, 5 cars to arrive	\$0.91½
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	91
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 14 cars	89½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars to arrive	90½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	90
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	89
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	91½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	89½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	88½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	88½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	85½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	86½
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	83½
Rejected wheat, 1 car	84½
Rejected wheat, 1 car	85
Rejected wheat, 1 car	83
Rejected wheat, 1 car	82½
Rejected wheat, 1 car	89
No grade wheat, 12 cars	83
No grade wheat, 2 cars	84½
No grade wheat, 1 car	84½
No grade wheat, 2 cars	83½
No grade wheat, 1 car	81½
No grade wheat, 3 cars	84
No grade wheat, 5 cars	82
No grade wheat, 1 car	70
No grade wheat, part car	82
No grade wheat, 2 cars	83½
No grade wheat, 1 car	83½
No grade wheat, 1 car	82½
No grade wheat, 1 car	86½
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car	84½
No. 1 durum wheat, 1 car transit	86
No. 2 durum wheat, 5 cars	82
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	84
No grade durum wheat, 1 car	79
No grade durum wheat, part car	79
No grade durum wheat, 1 car transit	80½
No grade hard, winter, 1 car transit	88½

No. 3 hard winter, 1 car	84
No. 4 hard winter, 2 cars smutty	82
No. 1 mixed wheat, 1 car	89½
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	87½
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	86
No. 2 mixed wheat, 1 car	84½
No. 3 yellow corn, 3 cars	70½
No. 4 yellow corn, 1 car	69½
No. 3 corn, 1 car	68½
No. 4 corn, part car	67
No. 4 corn, 1 car	68
No. 3 white oats, 8 cars	31
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	31½
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, choice	31
No. 4 white oats, 8 cars	30
No. 4 white oats, 4 cars	30½
No. 3 oats, 1 car	30
No. 3 oats, 1 car	28½
No grade oats, 1 car, wheatey	29½
No grade oats, 1 car	27½
No. 2 rye, 7 cars	63
No. 2 rye, 3 cars	62
No. 3 rye, 1 car	61
No. 3 rye, 1 car	58
No grade rye, 1 car	52
No. 4 barley, 1 car	59
No. 4 barley, 1 car	54
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	60
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	51
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars oats	50
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car heating	45
No. 2 feed barley, 4 cars	48
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	48½
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	44
No grade barley, 1 car (heating)	42
No grade barley, 1 car	57
No grade barley, 2 cars	44
No grade barley, 1 car	48
No grade barley, 1 car	43
Sample barley, part car	40
Sample barley, 2 cars	55
Sample barley, 3 cars	58
Sample barley, 1 car	43
Sample barley, 1 car	44
No. 1 flax, 1 car dockage delivered Duluth	1.82½
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	1.79½

NOTE—As before, lack of space has required the omission of part of the sales at intermediate prices.

SNOW AT FOUR POINTS

The feature of the weather map to-day, September 23, was the showing of snow having fallen at four places, namely, Edmonton and Vegreville, Calgary and Lethbridge, Alta. The heaviest fall occurred in the Calgary section, where one-quarter of an inch was recorded. Low temperatures, occasionally below freezing, prevailed at several widely separated points. Rain visited many places in Southern Alberta and Southern Saskatchewan. Elsewhere, however, the weather appears to be clearing and the outlook is somewhat improved from the last few days.

AMERICAN MARKETS

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Minneapolis—					
Sept.	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Dec.	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
May	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Chicago—					
Sept.	91	91	90½	90½	90½
Dec.	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
May	96½	96½	96	96	96
New York—					
Sept. ....	...	...	...	103	103
Dec.	99½	...	...	99½	99½
May ....	...	...	...	103½	103½
Duluth—					
Sept.	89½	...	...	89½	89½
Dec. ....	...	...	...	89½	89½
May ....	...	...	...	94	94
Duluth Flax—					
Oct. ....	...	...	...	166	166
Nov. ....	...	...	...	164	163

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

September 21

Today's market quotations closed as follows:
Manitoba No. 1 Nor. Exhausted
Manitoba No. 2 Nor. Exhausted
Manitoba No. 3 Nor. spot \$1.18½
October 1.10½
December 1.06½
March 1.05½

Wheat—The easier American cables yesterday and the continued fine weather here caused some pressure on the opening with prices ½ lower, and later resulted in realizing, which carried prices off an additional ½. There was a poor inquiry for both cargoes and parcels in anticipation of continued heavy world's shipments and a forecast that the United Kingdom will receive a good percentage of the same. Continental markets were under pressure of more favorable weather and increased offers and Manitoba offers were lower with No. 1 Manitoba on passage purchased at a decline. The forecast is for fine weather here over Sunday and this led to week-end profit-taking. At the close the market was easy ½ lower than yesterday.

Corn—Opened steady and Sept. held firm while December was under moderate pressure and ½ lower. Spot markets were firm with supplies light, while the distant months were freely offered and Platter offers large at a decline for Nov.-Dec. shipment.

CHICAGO GRAIN

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Expected large world's shipments had a depressing effect to-day on the wheat market. Prospects were also for continued heavy receipts northwest. There was no export demand. Opening figures varied from ½ cent lower to a shade advance. December started at 91½ to 91½, a sixteenth off, to a like amount up touched 91½ and then fell to 91½. An easy feeling prevailed in the oats crowd, owing to the downward tendency of wheat and corn. December started unchanged to a shade lower at 32½ to 32½, and declined to 32½.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; market steady; beefs, \$5.85 to \$11.00; Texas steers, \$4.65 to \$6.25; western steers, \$5.90 to \$9.30; stockers and feeders, \$4.30 to \$7.35; cows and heifers, \$2.90 to \$8.00; calves, \$8.00 to \$11.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market steady to shade above yesterday's average; light, \$8.20 to \$8.87½; mixed, \$8.05 to \$8.85; heavy, \$7.90 to \$8.70; rough, \$7.90 to \$8.10; pigs, \$5.00 to \$8.00; bulk of sales, \$8.20 to \$8.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market weak; native, \$3.50 to \$4.65; western, \$3.65 to \$4.65; yearlings, \$4.70 to \$5.75; lambs, native, \$4.85 to \$7.45; western, \$5.00 to \$7.60.

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, Sept. 21, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$0.95½	\$0.91½
2 Nor. wheat	93	88½
3 Nor. wheat	90	85½
No. 4 tough	72	No grade 70-80½
No. 5 tough	62	...
No. 6 tough	53	...
Feed tough	50	...
3 White oats	43	31½
Barley	40-52	40-67
Flax, No. 1	1.62	1.78
Futures—		
October wheat	89½	Sept. 87½
December wheat	85½	89
May wheat	90½	94
Beef Cattle, top	\$5.75	Chicago \$11.00
Hogs, top	9.50	8.87½
Sheep	5.00	5.75

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Week Ending Sept. 21

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	1958	1361	558
C.N.R.	1173	596	365
G.T.P.	198	25	...
Midland Ry.	...	...	168
Total last week	3329	1982	1091
Total previous week	2881	1338	792
Total year ago	4316	872	1124
Disposition			
Butchers east	...	...	174
Butchers west	...	...	23
Feeders east	...	...	22
Feeders west	...	...	410
Local consumption	...	...	2700

Cattle

The cattle trade continued strong this week, prices ruling a shade higher on several grades in spite of very liberal receipts. The top price for the week was \$5.75, and very few were of sufficient quality to command this, although several loads were disposed of at \$5.65. The medium class of cattle which has been selling at \$4.40 to \$4.60 for a good while moved up a trifle, the packers taking a great number at \$4.75. Good fat cows were in demand at \$4.50 to \$4.85. The dairymen are buying all the good milkers and springers they can get at \$5.50 to \$7.50 for the choice ones, the common ones running \$2.00 or \$2.50 lower. Choice veals have advanced 50 cents, now bringing \$7.00 to \$8.00, with the common and heavy ones from \$5.00 to \$6.00.

Hogs

The top notch prices ruling on hogs for the past two weeks broke on Saturday and declined a full \$1.00 per hundredweight, to \$9.00 and \$9.50. Until the close of the week \$10.35 was still the ruling figure, but the 2,000 odd hogs received, being considerably above the average weekly supply, brought about the break.

Sheep and Lambs

The sheep market underwent a slight stiffening during the week, choice yearlings advancing to \$6.50 and \$6.75, a raise of 25 and 50 cents. Best mutton sheep maintain the old level, \$4.50 to \$5.00. The receipts were larger than for some time back, but still below the local requirements.

Country Produce

Note—The quotations given are jobber's prices for produce laid down in Winnipeg, the shipper paying freight in every case except that of cream where the prices given apply to the point of shipment, not to Winnipeg.

Butter

The supplies of butter are dropping off very noticeably and prices have again advanced one cent on the better grades. The lessened receipts are accounted for by the fact that the present is between seasons for dairymen, as the summer cows are nearly past the season, while the winter ones will not be ready to take their place for a few weeks. What butter is coming in, dealers complain, is too largely of the poorer quality, the great bulk being No. 2 dairy, which has a limited market. For the better class the price is on the sharp up-grade.

Eggs

The needs of the Winnipeg market are requiring larger and larger quantities of eggs to be shipped in from Southern points, principally Minnesota. Prices are steady at last week's level, 24-25 cents for strictly fresh. They will not go lower, and the only question is how long the sources of supply outside Manitoba will continue to ship in at the present prices, which are lower than Ontario and other Eastern quotations.

Potatoes

The same price on potatoes, 35 cents, and the offerings, while not heavy, are quite sufficient for local demands. The bad weather has held back shipments, otherwise the dealers were expecting to be flooded with the abundant new crop even at the low figure now ruling, which are 15 to 20 cents lower than last year's supply commanded.

Milk and Cream

The same prices hold as a week ago, but with the end of September a new schedule comes into effect. Beginning October 1, sweet cream will be 35 cents and butter making cream 27 cents per pound of butter fat. Sweet milk will advance from the present rate, \$2.00 per 100 pounds, but just how much has not been decided upon. The bad weather and the fact that this is the off season have combined to curtail receipts to a very low total.

Hay

Hay advanced \$2.00 and \$3.00 a ton during the week. The continued bad weather has almost entirely held back the farmers from sending in hay, and dealers are in an anxious way. As the higher prices are simply an echo of the unfavorable weather, there will be a slump as soon as a dry spell allows the normal supply to come into Winnipeg. No. 1 Red Top and Upland struck a new record at \$17.00 and \$16.00 respectively.

Quotations in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from September 17 to September 23 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex 1Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Ref.	Feed	1 NW	1 Man	Ref.	Cond
Sept. 17	98½	96½	94½	85	74½	64½	60	44	42	43	42	37½	50	44	40	40	158	...	...	...
18	94	92	89	85	75	65	60	44	42	43	42	37½	50	44	40	40	160	...	...	120
19	92	90	87	85	75	65	60	45	42	43	42	38	50½	45½	40	40	160	...	...	120
20	95½	93½	89½	85	75	65	61	45	42½	43½	42½	39	50½	45	40	40	163	...	...	120
21	95½	93½	90	85	75	65	61	45	43	44	43	39	52	46	40	40	162	...	...	120
23	96	94	90	85½	75	65	61	45	43	44	43	40	52	46	40	40	162	...	...	120

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23

WINNIPEG GRAIN	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	COUNTRY PRODUCE	MON- DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	96	97	99	Extra choice steers	.....	.....	.....	Fancy dairy	26c	25c	23c-24c
No. 2 Nor.	94	95	97	Choice butcher steers and heifers	5.50-5.75	5.50-5.75	4.75-5.25	No. 1 dairy	23c-24c	23c	22c
No. 3 Nor.	90	93	93½	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.75-5.25	4.75-5.25	4.25-4.50	Good round lots	21c	21c	10c
No. 4	85½	84½	90	Best fat cows	4.60-4.85	4.50-4.85	4.00-4.40	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	75	74½	84½	Medium cows	3.90-4.15	3.75-4.00	3.60-3.90	Strictly fresh	24c-25c	24c-25c	22c
No. 6	65	64	78½	Common cows	3.00-3.50	3.00-3.25	2.75-3.00	Potatoes			
Feed	61	59½	72	Best bulls	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.50	New (Winnipeg)	35c	35c	50c
Cash Oats				Com'n and medium bulls	2.75-3.00	2.50-3.00	2.75-3.00	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.	45	44	40½	Choice veal calves	7.00-8.00	6.50-7.50	6.00-6.50	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	32c	32c	30c
Cash Barley				Heavy calves	5.00-6.00	4.50-5.00	5.00-5.50	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	25c	25c	25c
No. 3	52	48	74	Best milkers and springers (each)	\$55-\$70	\$55-\$70	\$40-\$60	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$2.00	\$1.75
Cash Flax				Com'n milkers and springers (each)	\$35-\$45	\$35-\$45	\$25-\$35	Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 N.W.	162	158	210	Hogs				No. 1 Red Top	\$17	\$14	\$11
Wheat Futures				Choice hogs	9.00-9.50	9.50-10.25	\$8.50	No. 1 Upland	\$16	\$13	\$10
October	89½	89½	98½	Heavy sows	6.50-7.50	6.50-7.50	\$7.50	No. 1 Timothy	\$10-\$21	\$17-10	\$15
December	85½	85½	96½	Stags	5.00	5.00	\$6.50				
May	90½	90½	101								
Oat Futures											
October	39½	37½	40½								
December	34½	33½	38½								
May	..	..	42½								
Flax Futures											
October	158	158	212	Sheep and Lambs							
December	155	..	..	Choice yearlings	6.50-6.75	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50				
				Best killing sheep	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.00	5.00-5.50				

Farmers' Market Place

Conducted for those who Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

FARM LANDS

A NICE SECTION OF LAND WANTED, AND a few choice quarters. Will trade imported or American bred registered stallions, mares and jacks for a nice section of land in Saskatchewan or Alberta. Will also trade same kind of stock for a few choice quarters of land in the same province not too far north. I would like to trade stock for a section of heavy timber in British Columbia. Would prefer land unincumbered. W. L. DeClow, Cedar Rapids, Ia. 87-tf

FOR SALE—HALF SECTION OF THE BEST and cleanest farm in a good locality, 2 1/4 miles from Neelin, on the C.N.R., 8 miles from Cartwright on C.P.R.; 3/4 mile from school; 185 acres broken, 15 meadow, fenced all around and pasture of 60 acres; seven roomed house, good barn and other building and lots of good water; stock and machine can also be bought if the purchaser wishes. For further information apply Thomas Lumb, Neelin, Man. 6-6

BRITISH COLUMBIA RANCHES, VAN- couver Island—Ideal climate, no cold weather; no hail, frost, or bad storms; abundant crops a sured; richest of soil, unsurpassed for growing grain, fruit and vegetables; the poultryman's paradise; best market in the world; improved and partly improved ranches, five acres and upwards; easy terms of purchase. Come to the Pacific where life is worth living; abundant sport, finest of hunting, fishing and boating. For further information and full particulars write Dept. H. Stuart, Campbell, Craddock & Co., 521 Fort St., Victoria; or 425 Pender Street West, Vancouver, B.C. 5-18

THREE-QUARTER SECTION FARM, THREE miles from Sinaluta; equipped stock, implements, etc., furniture, including piano; \$42 per acre; without equipment \$35. Charles Peach, Sinaluta, Sask. 8-6

C. P. R. LANDS—BETTER BUY THAT quarter you have had your eye on before an outsider gets it. Reserve it now. Only one-tenth cash. Write for price and terms. E. B. Haffner, general agent, Winnipeg. 5-18

FOR SALE OR RENT—IMPROVED SEC- tion, five hundred cultivated, school and town handy; rents for third; twenty-six dollars per acre. Worth Hiskey, Botha, Alberta. 8-2

FOR SALE—CHOICE HALF SECTION, ALL broke; good buildings, northern exposure; plenty good water; five miles from town. For particulars apply A. S. Elliott, Windthorst, Sask. 6-10

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT AND FARM lands at reasonable prices; main line C.P.R. Write Box 30, Malakwa, B.C. 6-6

FOR SALE—VALUABLE STOCK RANCH, ideally situated in Southern Alberta; has frequently carried one thousand horses and cattle; abundant hay, water, shelter and free grazing; commodious buildings; fifteen miles fencing; well tilled farm; twenty thousand dollars will buy this best opportunity for profitable stock-raising in Canada. Apply Wm. B. Fawcett, Sackville, New Brunswick. 9-5

ACTUAL FARMERS WHO DESIRE TO sell their farms are advised to write W. L. German, No. 17 Afton Block, Winnipeg, Man. 8-6

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—22 H.P. GASOLINE THRESH- ing engine; only used a short time. Write A. J. Quigley, Sinaluta, Sask. 5-2

FOR SALE—INTERNATIONAL HARVES- ter gasoline tractor, type C, 20 H.P. This engine is in first class condition, will handle four plows breaking or six in stubble; terms, \$800, half cash, and balance in one year. This is a snap. Laird Bros., Tate, Sask. 49-18

FOR SALE—ONE FIVE-FURROWS COCK- shut engine gang, breaker bottoms; run part of one season. Apply to James Lee, McAuley, Man. 6-2

MISCELLANEOUS

WE CAN SELL YOUR GRAIN. SEND US samples or state grade and we will make you cash offer by wire or sell for you in British Columbia on commission. We refer you to the Royal Bank of Canada here. Grain Growers' B. O. Agency, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. 46-tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR LAND—NEAR- ly new threshing outfit, plow engine, Nichols-Shepard. Walt Wenker, Keddleston, Sask. 8-6

FARMERS AND STEAM PLOWMEN—BUY the best Lignite (Souris) coal direct from Riverside Farmers' Mine, \$2.25 per ton. (Mine run, \$2.00), f.o.b. Balfour, J. F. Bulmer, Taylorton, Sask. 34-tf

MRS. E. COATES COLEMAN, SPECIALIST—Electrolysis for removal of superfluous hair, moles, warts and birthmarks; static electricity for nervousness, etc. Facial massage and scalp treatment. Call for booklet. Phone Main 996, 324 Smith St.

BARRISTERS

ADOLPH & BLAKE—BARRISTERS, SOLI- citors, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc., etc. Money to loan. Brandon, Man. 24-tf

We believe that every advertiser on this page is reliable. Please advise us if you know otherwise.

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Address all Letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

SITUATIONS

WANTED—NOW FOR WESTERN TRADE good men only to sell our well-known lines of specialties in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly; whole or part time engagement. Write Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont. 48-18

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER FOR WIDOW- er with family of four. Apply, giving full particulars to A. Gustavson, Clanwilliam, Man., P. O. Box 77. 4-2

VETERANS' SCRIP

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted. W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 9-tf

CHAMPION APPLE TREE

Those accustomed to large crops of grain do not realize what crops of apples can be grown upon one tree. The Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, is one of the greatest apple growing districts in the world.

On the farm of Mr. Joseph A. Kinsman, near Lakeville, seven miles from Berwick, Nova Scotia, stands the champion apple tree of North America—now 113 years old, still healthy and highly productive. It grows on the side of the banks of a ravine that makes down from the North Mountain in which a small stream of water runs, the roots of the tree extending into the stream. The trunk of the tree is nearly three feet in diameter; the limbs begin to branch out about six feet from the ground, and the branches have a spread of over eighty feet. The tree was grafted a Gravenstein about forty-three years ago. It bears only on alternate years as a rule, but on some "off" years it has four or five barrels.

For a considerable period Mr. Kinsman kept a record of its yield, but this has not been continued in recent years. However, it is now producing almost as large crops as it did in the years given below, when records were kept: In 1878 it produced 15 barrels of merchantable fruit; in 1880, 18 barrels; in 1882, 21 barrels; in 1884, 20 barrels; in 1886, 21 barrels; in 1888, 23 barrels; in 1890, 20 barrels; in 1892, 21 barrels; in 1894, 26 barrels; in 1896, 27 barrels; in 1898, 22 barrels, making a total of 234 barrels, at \$2 per barrel, \$468.

Mr. Kinsman made no account of the apples that dropped during those seasons, nor did he of the loss in picking which is very great owing to the top being nearly fifty feet high on one side in consequence of its position on the side of the bank. In 1896 he should have had over 30 barrels if it had not been for an accident in the breaking of a large limb from the top, in August. The apples have averaged about \$2 a barrel.

TAXATION IN COAST CITIES

The Single Tax League, of Toronto, publish the following information:—

A letter from Mr. H. J. Painter, Assessment Commissioner of Vancouver, B.C., says: "On account of the great rise in real estate values, due to the rapid development of this province, the council have been able to get sufficient revenue from the assessment on land without raising the tax rate, which has been the same for the last seven years,

viz., 22.22 mills, less ten per cent. if paid before September 15 of current year."

The letter further states that the council decides each year whether the improvements are to be exempt or not. "They can exempt the whole or any portion of the improvements."

"From 1895 to 1905 improvements were exempt up to fifty per cent. of their value, and from 1906 seventy-five per cent. was exempt, while for 1910, 1911 and this year they are entirely exempt from taxation."

"The improvements are assessed each year and shown on the assessment roll separate from the land, and until after the Court of Revision it is not known how they will be dealt with."

A wire received on the 30th from Victoria states: "No truth in rumor, no sentiment favors change; single tax would carry overwhelmingly if voted again, even making charter amendment. City has no trouble raising sufficient revenue on land values; assessed forty per cent.; rate twenty mills."

IF THAT BE SO. PEACE IS IM-POSSIBLE

One of the alleged British statesmen who is now touring Canada in support of the propaganda of Imperialism, in a speech at Ottawa, declared that "the only way to avoid war is to show Germany that her navy must be second to the British."

If that statement is true then peace is impossible and war certain. A nation of 65,000,000, with large mercantile interests, will not consent to hold a position of permanent naval inferiority to one of 45,000,000, especially when the latter insists on the right to destroy private commerce at sea in the event of war and since the latter constantly threatens to use her overwhelming sea power as a means of deciding the balance between Germany and another fairly matched continental state.

A permanent peace policy can find its basis only on the acceptance of a condition of equality in the North Sea similar to that provided for in the Rush-Bagot agreement governing the maintenance of war vessels on the great lakes uniting Canada and the United States.—Toronto Sun.

"And I suppose," said Miss Gushington, "that while in London you were at court."

"Only once," admitted Mrs. Lushington, blushing. "But I wasn't guilty and I got off with a reprimand."

POULTRY

BRAHMAS, LIGHT AND DARK. SAME choice early chicks and adult birds for sale. My stock were grand winners at Ottawa, Brandon and Saskatoon; easy prices, satisfaction and quality guaranteed. M. C. Wallace, Ochre River, Man.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR- keys for sale; male bird imported from States, weight 32 lbs. Mrs. Baughman, Strassburg, Sask. 8-3

IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS FOR SALE— \$2.00 each; \$5.00 trio; some of last season's, also young stock; large, profitable, ornamental. Order now. Mrs. Francis T. Shipman, Birch Hills, Sask. 8-7

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS— Cockerels, hens and pullets for sale. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon, Sask. 8-6

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, prize winners and from heavy laying strain, \$2.50 each, four for \$9.50. Order early. Mrs. John Blake, Bradwardine, Man. 8-6

BLACK ORPINGTON, PRIZE WINNERS—Eggs and birds for sale. W. W. Douglas, Glenboro, Man. 39-26

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED TOULOUSE geese. For particulars apply M. Hampson, Alexander, Man. 9-6

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies—Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

HOLSTEIN—YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR service; also cows and heifers. J. C. Drewry, The Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.— Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

TWO YEAR OLD PURE BRED HOLSTEIN bull for sale; first class breeding. R. K. Smith, Oak Lake, Man. 9-13

RED POLLED CATTLE—FOUR YOUNG bulls for sale, also females. Clendenning Bros., Harding, Man. 47-26

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

SWINE

A FEW BERKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS, \$12.00 to \$15.00 each while they last. Two Yorkshire sows, \$15.00 each. Only two Shorthorn bulls for sale now, \$80.00 and \$100.00, if taken at once. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man. 2-tf

W. T. McPHERSON, WADENA, SASK.— Breeder of Yorkshire swine; stock for sale.

RUSSELL M. SHARP, BREEDER OF Berkshire swine, Edrans, Man. 4-14

JAMES HONEYMAN, FAIRFAX, MAN.— Tamworth pigs, six weeks; eight dollars up.

SEED WHEAT AND POTATOES

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—CLEAN and free from seeds; last year yielded nearly 60 bushels per acre. Benj. H. Thompson, Boharm, Sask. 8-tf

WANTED—CAR OATS, SEND SAMPLE and price to Coleman & Son, Redvers, Sask.

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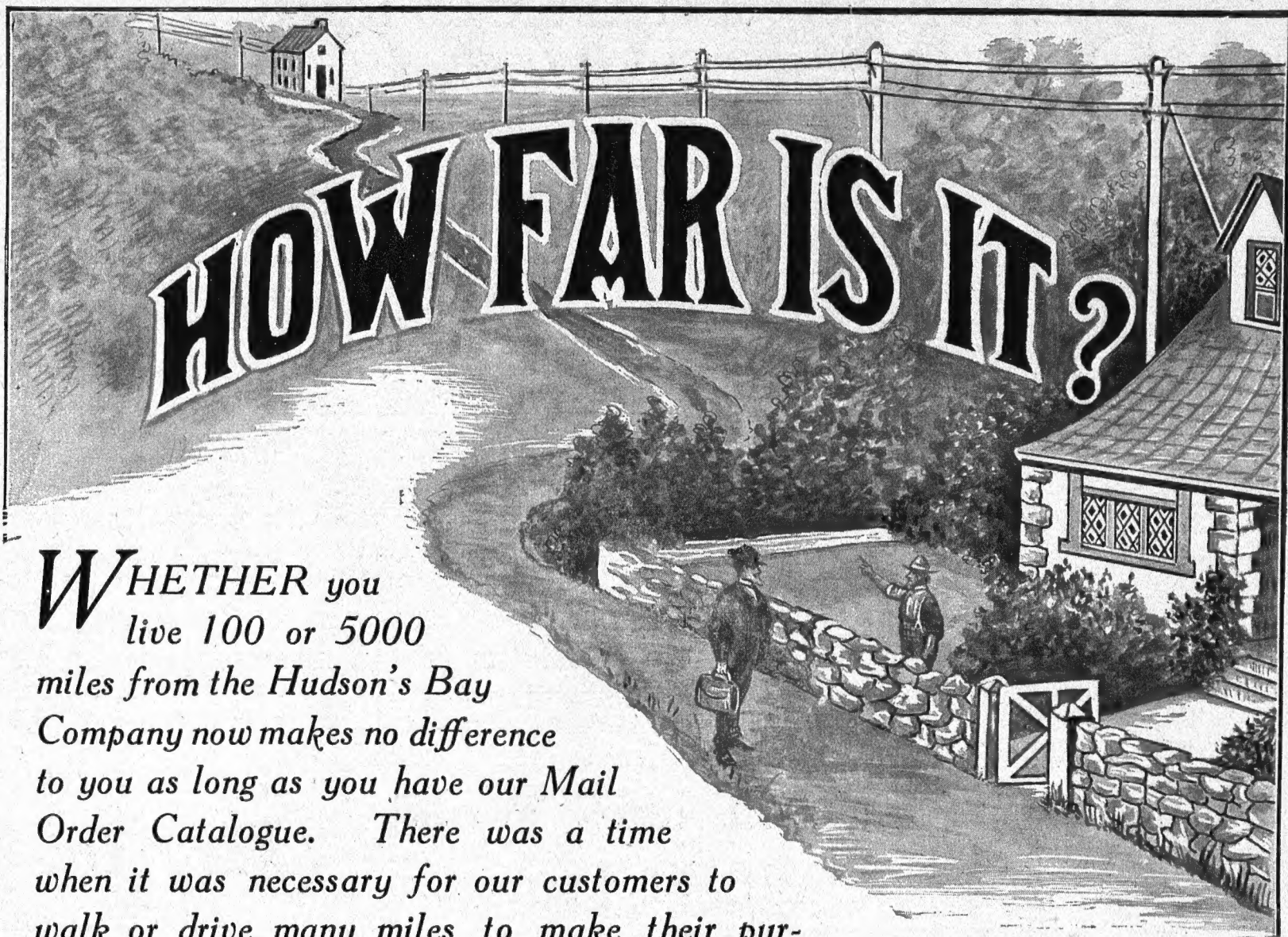
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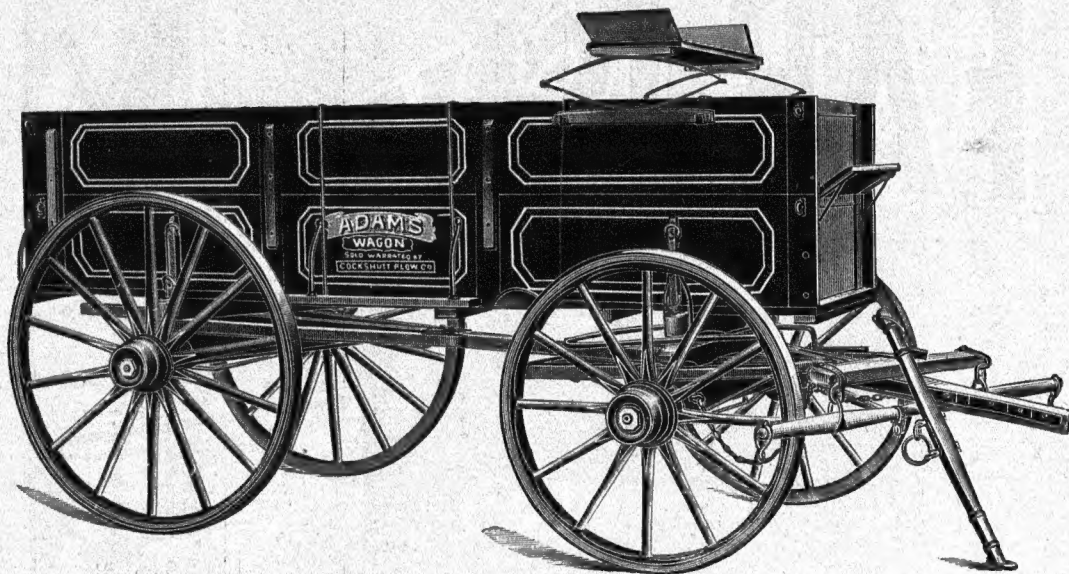
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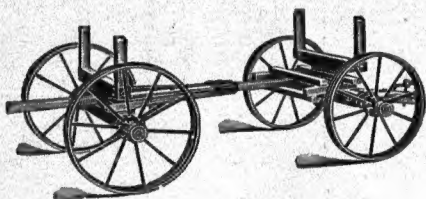


Adams Standard Wagon

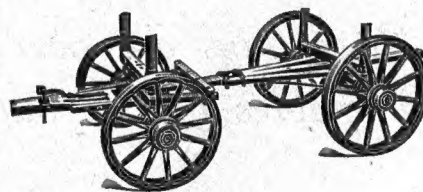
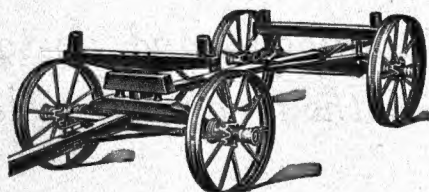
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The durability of Adams Wagons, their modern construction and complete adaption for the purpose they are intended are well known to Western farmers. Light running, well finished, of attractive appearance, thoroughly tested and tried by thousands of satisfied users.

The Adams Patent Truss is the only one in Canada of any practical use on a wagon. It extends through the skein and is tightened at the outside by nut on point of skein, thus adding double carrying capacity to axle without additional weight. The Adams Wagon Co. are patentees and sole makers of this valuable article in Canada, notwithstanding the many useless attempts at imitation.



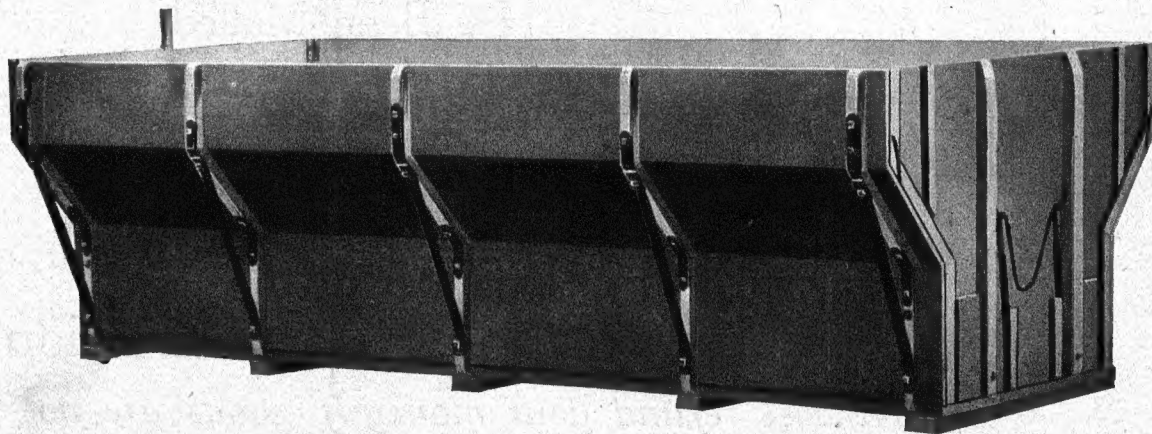
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Grain Tight.
Flax Tight.
Solid Corner Braces.
Special Tie Bolts.
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Load Close to Wagon.
Anti-Spill Board.
Automatic Lock End Gate



This Grain Tank is a new invention, which consists of hardwood knees, reinforced by heavy braces on which the side boards are fastened, preventing the usual loose and leaky joints in the sides, making a strong, stiff, light and perfectly tight tank.

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